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 VOL. VII NO. 244 FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1982 SHAWAL 10, 1402 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

TODAY IN Arab news

Solar takes lead
 Many exciting solar developments have been taking place on the development of desalination plants and greenhouses within the Kingdom, a Solar committee will meet in mid-August to discuss new plans and consider bids. — Page 2

Victim of U.S. bias
 A special report on the plight of Ziad Abu Ain, a 22-year-old Palestinian, who is the latest victim of American bias toward Israel when the U.S. government extradited him to Tel Aviv. Abu Ain was recently given a life sentence by an Israeli court for an alleged role in a bomb attack. — Page 3

China raps Japan
 Communist China steps up its attacks on Japan for rewriting the history of its occupation of China. A Chinese newspaper said: "This falsification of history has greatly angered the Chinese people". — Page 4

Iran at best
 Pakistan's skipper Imran Khan was at his dazzling best as he bagged seven wickets to stifle England for 272 on the opening day of the first Test against England. — Page 5

Islam in perspective
 Today's column discusses the Islamic method of persuading people to implement in their daily lives its highly disciplined code of living. And our dialogue continues. — Page 7

Fairytale continues
 Prince Charles and Princess Diana celebrate their first wedding anniversary privately with their five-week-old son, in a striking contrast to their glittering marriage ceremony last July which was seen on television by some 700 million people around the world. — Page 9

U.S. trade deficit
 The United States trade deficit has risen by \$3.44 billion in June bringing the half-yearly deficit to \$16 billion, the U.S. Commerce Department says. The increase was attributed to a sharp rise in oil imports. — Page 10

NATO's Polish policy
 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization says that recent Polish steps to ease martial law were a move in the right direction but were not enough to make the Western alliance change its policies toward Warsaw. — Page 12

Reagan rules out easing sanctions

WASHINGTON, July 29 (R) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday night he had no second thoughts about his decision to extend U.S. economic sanctions aimed at blocking Soviet construction of a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

The governments of Italy and France have already announced they will defy the U.S. sanctions. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said other Western European countries will also ignore the widened sanctions.

Asked at his news conference in the White House if he had any misgivings about imposing the pipeline sanctions, Reagan said: "No, no second thoughts."

The Europeans have complained that it is hypocritical for the United States to go ahead with grain sales to the Soviet Union when it is trying to stop European firms from supplying parts for construction of the Siberian pipeline. But Reagan said Wednesday the U.S. grain sales would drain much needed hard currency from the Soviet economy. Buying grain "will result in the Soviets having to pay out hard cash, which they do have now," he said.

He added that if the Soviet Union was allowed to get U.S. equipment it needed for the pipeline, the resulting gas sales would provide hard cash which the Kremlin could then use to continue building up Soviet military might.

Reagan said he would announce his decision very soon on future grain sales to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union could acquire grain from other sources "so we would not be achieving very much" by refusing to sell grain to Moscow, as President Carter did following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, Reagan said.

He noted that his administration had refused to negotiate a new agreement with the Soviet Union since the Polish military crackdown last December. He said the grain trade had continued on a year-to-year basis since then.

Administration and congressional sources expect Reagan to announce another extension of the U.S.-Soviet agreement due to expire Oct. 1, rather than enter into negotiations on a new pact until there is some further easing in the Polish situation.

PLO withdrawal agreement reached

JEDDAH, July 29 — The Palestine Liberation Organization has agreed to withdraw its armed forces from Beirut under special guarantees resulting from an agreement with the Lebanese government. It was announced here Thursday by the Arab League ministerial committee which was set up to find a solution of the crisis in Lebanon.

The Lebanese government, represented by its foreign minister, agreed to take all the necessary steps to guarantee the safety and security of Beirut, and its suburbs, including the Palestinian refugee camps.

The six-point plan includes the following:

1. Adherence to the ceasefire;
2. The evacuation by the PLO of Beirut within the framework of an agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese government;
3. Lifting the siege of Beirut and the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Beirut and suburbs;
4. The Lebanese government will take all the necessary steps to guarantee the safety and security of the population of Beirut and its suburbs, including the Palestinian camps;
5. International forces will participate in the guarantee of the security and safety of Beirut and suburbs;
6. The Arab states will continue their political efforts to help Lebanon achieve the implementation of the Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 relating to Lebanon in their entirety.

The committee also expressed the determination of the Arab states to continue their efforts to put an end to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and help relieve the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The committee was formed by an extraordinary Arab foreign ministers conference held in Tunis last month.

Speaking to Arab News after the meetings, Lebanese Foreign Minister Joseph Abu Khater said the forthcoming talks between the Lebanese and Palestinian sides will be "positive." The two sides, he added, were pleased with the result of the meetings.

Reagan sets terms for talks with PLO

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday night his administration would sit down and talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization if it recognizes Israel's right to exist and abandoned its commitment to destroying that country.

"I think it would be a step forward in progress if the PLO would change the position that it has... then I would feel the United States could enter into discussions with the PLO," Reagan said at his news conference in a restatement of longstanding U.S. policy.

Asked whether he was ready to accept the right of the Palestinian people to a state of their own, the president said that was a point to be decided by negotiations. He noted that the Camp David agreements, worked out by the United States, Israel and Egypt, called for Palestinian autonomy.

Regarding the recent fighting in West Beirut, Reagan declared, "we want the bloodshed and the conflict to stop," but declined to fix the blame for the fighting, saying the PLO as well as Israel have broken past ceasefires.

And on the latest ceasefire — the seventh — announced Wednesday, he said, "let's hope it will hold."

Reagan said his special Mideast peace envoy, Philip C. Habib, is doing "a magnificent job" and "is entitled to our support." It was learned over the weekend that Habib is a paid consultant to the Bechtel Corp., which has major business ties in the Arab world.

Reagan said the goal of the United States is to help bring about a withdrawal of the PLO commandos from Beirut and Lebanon followed by a withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

He also declared there is no deadline for a settlement even though Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said earlier he was looking for a decisive commitment by Friday that the PLO will withdraw its 8,000 commandos from West Beirut. "There are no deadlines that have been set of any kind," Reagan said.

"Until Ambassador Habib would tell me there is nothing more to be negotiated and he can't solve it, I'm going to continue to be optimistic," Reagan said.

Referring to ties with Communist China, he said the United States wants good relations with Peking but will not abandon Taiwan to get them and will fulfil terms of the Taiwan Relations Act governing the current unofficial "relations" with Taiwan.

"We are not going to abandon our long-time friends and allies on Taiwan... It is a moral obligation that we will keep," he said.

Although there continue to be problems with human rights violations in El Salvador, the president said he agrees with the certification by Secretary of State George Shultz that El Salvador is eligible for continued U.S. aid.

Reagan questioned whether a Soviet-American summit was necessarily the best way "to settle problems or to cure the ills of the world." He said there had been "no positive response" from Moscow on a U.S. proposal for a meeting between himself and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev before the end of this year. "I don't know whether there will be such a summit this year, next year, or at all," Reagan said.

In any case, he added, any Reagan-Brezhnev meeting "will have to have a specific purpose and an agenda."

Coming to domestic issues, Reagan said he would nominate Richard McCormack, a State Department economist expert, to be assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.



MURDER IN ACTION: While Beirut lies burning as a result of relentless bombardment by air, sea and land, Israeli gunners cap their ears as they fire heavy mortars into West Beirut's heavily populated areas. Thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese civilians have been murdered in this way since the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

PLO chairman refuses comment

BEIRUT, July 29 (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat refused to comment Thursday on U.S. calls for unequivocal statements from him that the PLO is ready to leave Beirut and that it recognizes Israel's right to exist, saying he had not received official notification of either.

Arafat held a five-minute impromptu news conference after meeting with former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, who has been the key go-between in talks with Lebanese officials and U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib.

Asked about Habib's reported promise to Arafat that he would get a "clear and unequivocal" answer from the PLO about leaving Beirut peacefully, Arafat said, "I did not receive any official proposals from Habib... I have to deal officially with him, not you (reporters)."

Arafat also refused to comment on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement in a Washington press conference that if the PLO would clearly and unequivocally recognize Israel's right to exist, the United States would open direct talks with the organization, again saying he had not received any official word on the matter.

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass Thursday accused the Reagan administration of "using one strategy after another" to prolong the Lebanon crisis. Reacting to Reagan's press conference, Tass said the U.S. leader "hypocritically asserted" that the United States wanted nothing more than an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon.

"It will be recalled that Washington recently has been using one strategy after another, seeking to conceal its course of supporting the Israeli invaders, to create appearances that the United States supposedly was virtually an initiator of a settlement," the official agency said. Tass said this was the real purpose of Habib's shuttling between the combatants.

"However, experience shows that no sooner had this Washington envoy made another trip than the situation sharply deteriorated instead of stabilizing," the Soviet report from Washington declared.

Moscow has called for a ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian forces in West Beirut and demanded an Israeli withdrawal under supervision of a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Disgusted Israeli officer sacked

TEL AVIV, July 29 (R) — An Israeli colonel who asked to be relieved of his front-line command because he was opposed to attacking civilians in Beirut has been dismissed from the army.

Col. Eli Geva, 31, described by generals as one of the bravest and most brilliant officers of his generation, was back at his family home Thursday. An army spokesman said the officer had been discharged and relatives reported that he was looking for a civilian job.

Col. Geva rocked Israel this week when word of his request for a transfer was leaked. It set off a debate which has since raged in the Knesset, in the echelons of the armed forces and been discussed in virtually every home. The colonel, who commanded a tank brigade that has been besieging Beirut, was quoted as saying: "I don't have the courage to look straight into the eyes of bereaved parents and tell them their son fell in an operation which I believe we can do without."

Hijacker, aides jailed

VIETNAMARITZBURG, South Africa July 29 (AP) — Mercenary leader Col. Michael Hoare and his men were sentenced Thursday to prison for hijacking an Air-India jet to escape from the Seychelles Islands after a foiled coup attempt last November.

Hoare was sentenced to 20 years in prison with ten years suspended. The other members of Hoare's force in the abortive coup got terms ranging from six months to five years effective prison terms.

Acting chief judge Neville James pronounced sentence two days after convicting the men of air piracy. The group planned to launch a coup in the Seychelles, but arms were found in their luggage when they tried to enter the country. They fled in the hijacked plane.

Four of the defendants got five-year sentences, with four-and-a-half years suspended, for their convictions on one count, that of jeopardizing the safety of the Seychelles airport, the aircraft and its passengers and crew.

Hoare's deputy, 40-year-old Briton Peter Duffy, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, five years on three counts, but the sentences were imposed concurrently for an effective term of five years. Two others, Italian-born Tullio Moneta, 42, of South Africa, and Piete Doorewaard, 28, of South Africa, received 10-year sentences with five years suspended for their convictions on two counts.

The defendants still can appeal the convictions and sentences. James said that in sentencing Hoare, he took into consideration the 63-year-old Irishman's age and the fact that he had no previous convictions. "I accept that you are an avowed anti-Marxist who wants to fight Marxism where he can. You do not, however, claim to be a knight in armor. You expected to get paid \$90,000 and said 'no pay, no play,'" James said.

Smokers run risk of radioactivity

BOSTON, July 29 (AP) — Radioactivity from tiny particles in cigarette smoke may cause cancer, cardiovascular disease, and advanced ageing among heavy smokers, according to doctors and researchers.

A pack-a-day smoker would absorb enough radiation to have the same type of action on the body as standing in front of an X-ray machine," said Dr. R.T. Ravenholt, director of world health surveys for the centers for disease control. Ravenholt was one of several doctors to write to *The New Journal of Medicine* on radioactivity in cigarette smoke. Their letters were published in Thursday's issue of the magazine.

The correspondence was in response to a letter written by Joseph R. DiFranza and Thomas H. Wimonynyn, two of Massachusetts medical center doctors.

Anne Browder, a spokeswoman for the Tobacco Institute, disputed the doctors' conclusions, saying that much of the research was outdated. "It seems that smoking is the scapegoat for everything and anything in our society and now radiation is being attributed to it," she said.

Iran forces launch new major offensive

LONDON, July 29 (R) — Iran says its forces seized 150 square kms of Iraqi territory in a major offensive in southern Iraq Wednesday night and that its army would advance to Baghdad to impose a settlement of the Gulf war.

A communique broadcast by Tehran radio Thursday said Iranian forces had overrun fortified Iraqi forward positions after braving extensive minefields. The two-pronged push began late Wednesday night, it said, and fighting was continuing east of the Iraqi port of Basra, the first target of "Operation Ramadan," launched July 13.

Iran said it had beaten off the offensive, the fifth in 16 days, forcing the Iranians to flee after suffering heavy losses.

Parliament Speaker Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani said if Iran's terms for ending the war were not met, the Iranian army would march to Baghdad, according to Tehran radio.

He warned the nonaligned movement against attending a scheduled meeting in Baghdad in September, saying it was not a safe place for the summit to be held.

Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, is only 120 kms from the Iranian border. Last week, Iranian aircraft attacked the city.

Rafsanjani, who represents Ayatollah Khomeini on Iran's Supreme Defense Council, said Iran would take a softer line with Baghdad if its terms were quickly met. "If the Iraqi Baathists surrender as quickly as possible and abide by Iran's legitimate rights, not only will Iran demand less reparations but Saddam's (Iraqi President Saddam Hussein) punishment will become less severe," he told Tehran radio after a meeting of the Defense Council.

The radio said Iranian forces had wiped out two Iraqi divisions and three battalions and had knocked out 60 tanks and armored cars. It said Egyptian military experts had helped Iraq to build heavily fortified positions modeled on Israeli defensive lines. Iran said its troops were stationed 12 kms inside Iraq.

Iran said its forces had killed and captured many Iraqis in Thursday's operation. Tehran radio said Iraqi aircraft had tried to attack Iran's western city of Ilam seven times in the past 24 hours, but had failed to bomb it.

President not bound by defense ceiling, U.S. aide says

WASHINGTON, July 29 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has the right to increase U.S. defense spending despite ceilings established by Congress last month, the White House said Wednesday.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan did not feel bound by the ceilings even though he endorsed a budget resolution calling for \$30 billion less in military spending than he proposed for the 1983 to 1985 financial years. The president originally sought total military outlays of \$545 billion for the period.

Speakes said Reagan remained committed to federal spending ceilings established by Congress in a budget resolution. If the president decided on higher levels of military spending, other programs would be adjusted so that deficit limits would not be affected, he said.

He also said more money could be made available for defense without affecting other programs if government revenues increased because of a fall in unemployment and interest rates or other factors.

Other officials said Reagan had decided that the defense pending proposals made in his original February budget, before the congressional cut of \$30 billion, were still valid.

Speakes said the president "will live to the line" on deficits, which Treasury Secretary Donald Regan recently said would be no more than \$114 billion in the 1983 financial year that begins Oct. 1.

The administration's projected deficit, part of a mid-year review of the economy scheduled for release Friday, has been challenged by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). CBO chief Alice Rivlin said this week that the deficit is likely to be between \$140 and \$160 billion in each of the next three years even if Congress approves all the spending cuts and tax increases in the current budget resolution.

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Solar project bids to be considered

Panel to view better use of sun power

By Ahmad Khusrn
Arab News Staff

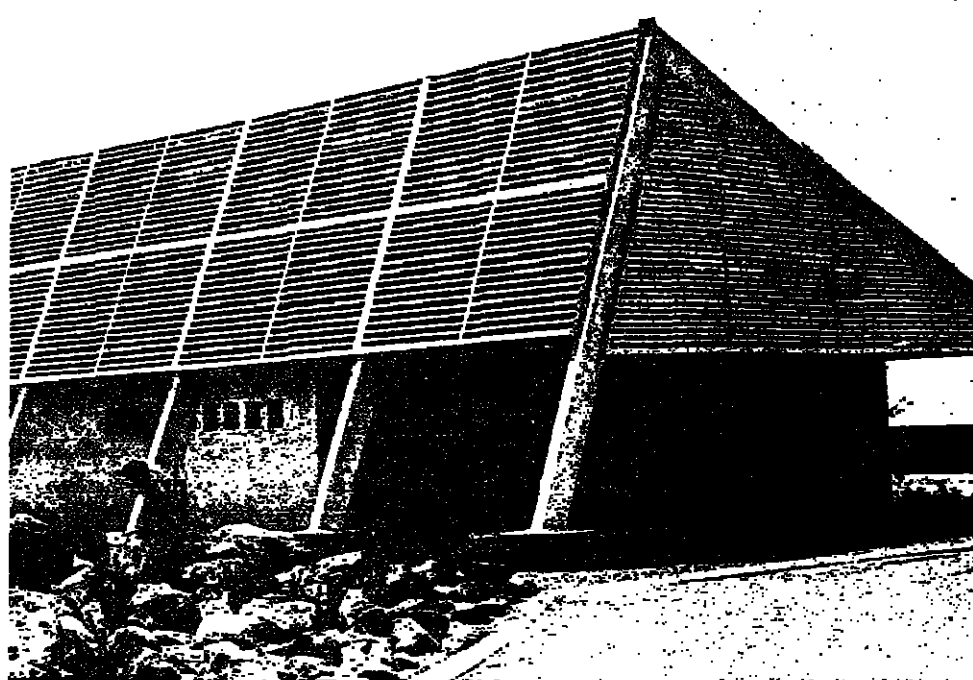
JEDDAH, July 29 — Plans for the efficient use of solar energy to operate desalination plants and control environmental systems will be discussed, and bids for a number of projects considered in Kansas City on Aug. 14-16 by experts representing the project selection committee of the Saudi Arabian-United States Agreement for Cooperation in the Field of Solar Energy (Soleras).

Saudi Arabia will be represented by Dr. Muhammad Ali Kettani, director general of the Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and Dr. Mansour Nezar, chairman of the University of Petroleum and Minerals College of Mechanical Engineering in Dhahran. Two American experts from the U.S. Department of Energy, Dr. Ted Mock and Dr. Ron Scott will represent the United States.

Various bids submitted to the panel will be considered at this meeting and then passed on to the Soleras board which will finalize matters.

There has been a widespread desalination activity in the world, and especially in Saudi Arabia, with over an estimated 2,200 land-based, fossil-fuel or electric-powered desalination plants. They will have a minimum capacity of one million cubic meters of water per day and be in operation or under construction throughout the world in the 1980s.

Despite extensive efforts in setting up desalination plants, no efforts have so far been made to reduce dependence on conventional sources of energy or converting them to operate on abundant supplies of solar energy. To do some initial studies in this field.



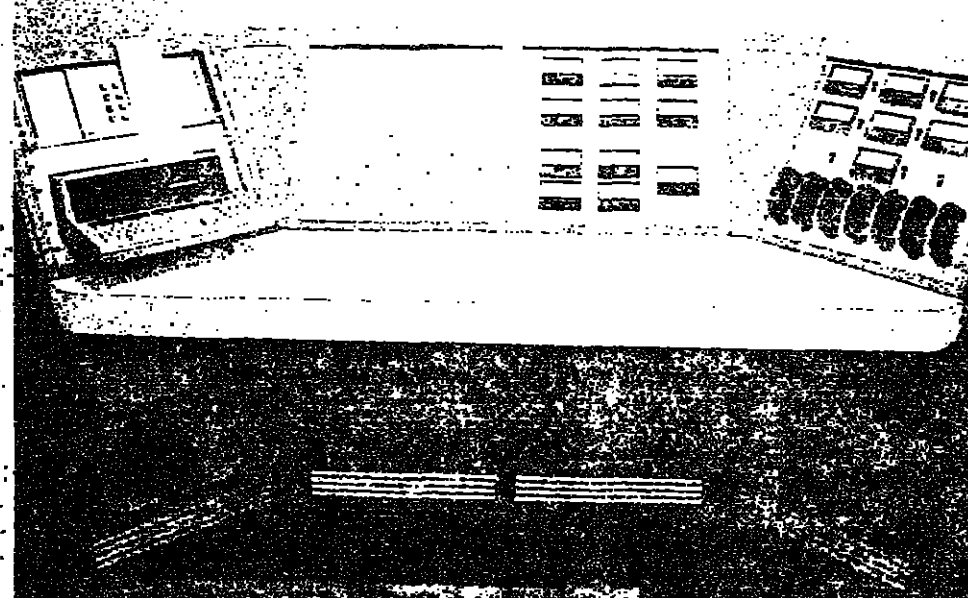
(Photo by Muhammad Naqvi)
MODEL: A pilot solar-powered desalination plant, located near Jeddah on the Red Sea coast, has been set up with the help of Mobil. Through the photovoltaic cells, the plant gathers solar power to desalt saline water by reverse osmosis and produce pure drinkable water.

The Saudi Arabian National Center for Science and Technology and the United States Department of Energy recently held a week-long workshop at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah. The solar storage workshop formed part of an education plan under the Soleras agreement.

Various options for solar energy storage

were studied at the workshop and professors connected with solar research at Saudi universities made presentations of the research projects and feasibility studies being undertaken by them. Papers were read on production of hydrogen from solar energy and the relative merits and demerits of solar energy storage through water, petroleum-based oils, molten salts, solid materials and lead-acid batteries.

An important part of deliberations centered on the use of solar energy in a controlled environment for agricultural use and water desalination projects in the Kingdom. These discussions paved the way for the decision taken by the Soleras board to undertake new projects in these two promising fields, as suggested by various experts during the workshop discussions.



(Photo by Muhammad Naqvi)
MONITOR: This panel board, located inside the solar plant, monitors the daily operation of the solar desalination system. The incorporated data-logger records activity and relevant meteorological information.

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JEDDAH, (SPA) — The Board of Airlines Representatives will meet here Sunday to discuss arrangements for pilgrim transportation this year. The meeting, called by Saudia, the national air carrier, will be attended by Saad Oubbani, adviser to Saudia's assistant manager for Arab and international affairs, and by representatives of the various ministries and government departments dealing with the pilgrims.

JEDDAH (SPA) — Prince Badr, the deputy commander of the National Guard, Thursday inspected King Khaled hospital at Ummal Selim here. The hospital will soon be inaugurated. It is comprised of 500 beds as well as advanced medical equipment. An integrated medical city is also planned under the same project. The prince discussed with various officials the final arrangements for the inauguration.

TAIF — The sites for the construction of 15 dams here have been handed over to contractors for an early start. Taif Governor Sheikh Saleh Abdul Aziz Salem said Thursday. He told *Al-Nadwa* that the barrages will be built in Wadi Thamala, Wadi Kallakh, Wadi Yafet, Wadi Al-Shuayra'e, Wadi Damra'e, Wadi Al-Ata'e, Wadi Al-Murafa'e and other areas.

ABHA — Abha's faculty of education is collecting rare animal and bird species in the local environment and already has its small zoo for this purpose. *Al-Bilad* reported Thursday. Dr. Abdul Karim Abdul Mahmoud Nashar, the head of the faculty's biology section, said that the faculty also has a

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

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ACE boosts pest control at Corniche

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 29 — Arabian Cleaning Enterprise has stepped up its ongoing pest control program, particularly along the Corniche, according to ACE Special Projects Director Malcolm Bonney.

He told *Arab News* Thursday "many people are picnicking in the Corniche area this time of the year and any food left behind attracts rodents, particularly rats." ACE also has been working to prevent insect and pest infestation of the beaches.

Bonney said pest control teams — many of whom are qualified health inspectors — work from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. placing out traps and bowls of poison which are effective in eradicating the rodents.

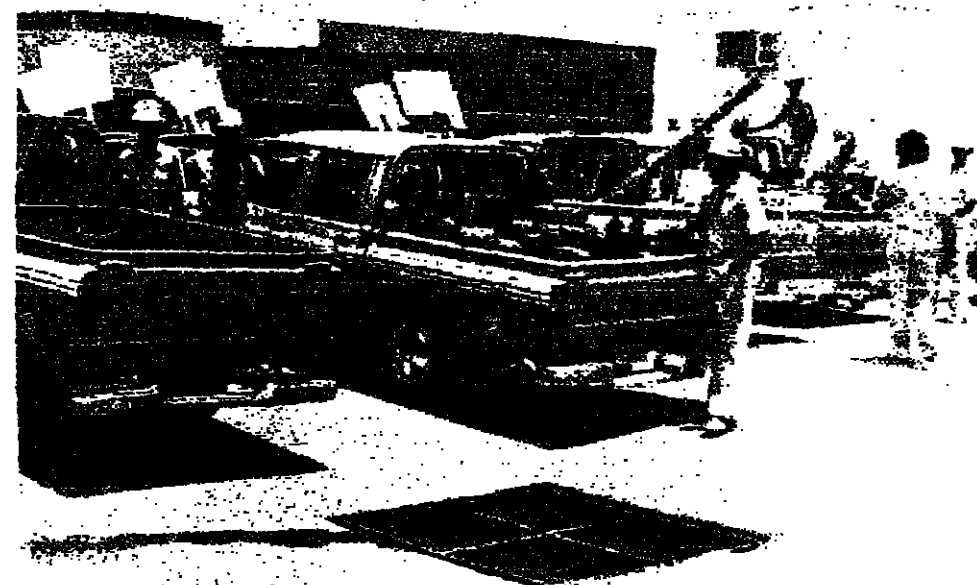
"Notices are posted in the area to inform people about the traps and poison, and we hope the citizens will assist us by leaving them alone," he added. "Each morning after we rake the sand clean of refuse we spray the area to keep sandflies, flies and mosquitoes under control. The spray is not harmful to the citizens."

Bonney said another reason for increased pest control is that breeding of rats is down during summer. "Females are not reproducing right now so it is a good time to reduce their number."

He said ACE has eliminated more than 11,000 of Jeddah's estimated 15,000 stray dogs. The company was previously eliminating over 200 dogs per day, but now that the situation is under control, the eradication averages about 30 dogs per day.

"No one really enjoys killing animals, but it is necessary as many of them are diseased and present a threat to the well-being of citizens," Bonney said. His assessment is the result of a research project carried out by the Biology Department of the King Abdul Aziz University under the direction of Dr. Muhammad Salih and Dr. Ahmed Ghandoor.

Anyone bitten by a rabid dog must undergo a series of painful injections, and such dogs also present a traffic hazard, as



CONTROL PATROL: Pick-ups mounted with anti-pest devices are made ready for their daily rounds.

they roam the streets and often dart in front of cars, he said.

Bonney explained that ACE pest control teams survey the city's streets searching for stray animals. "When one is located, a blow pipe with a small dart containing a sedative is used to put the animal to sleep," he said. "The dog is sprayed with a disinfectant and finally injected with a fatal solution. The animal is wrapped in a plastic bag and buried in one of the city's landfills under heavy refuse."

Mayor Farsi signed a SR1,294,644,000 five year contract with Arabian Cleaning in February which called for 3,000 workers and 650 vehicles of all types to clean Jeddah.

More than 90 percent of the vehicles, equipment, metal containers and consumer goods which will be used in the project have been purchased from local sources in the Kingdom. All equipment, the labor camp, the staff housing compound, the workshops and the administrative buildings set up in Eastern Jeddah will belong to the municipality at the end of the contract period.

According to an agreement reached between the municipality and the company, a Jeddah Cleanliness and Maintenance Committee has been set up to supervise and follow up the implementation of the contract. The committee members include the city's sub-mayors and the heads of the departments concerned.

The most advanced garbage collection and disposal equipment has been bought in large quantities. The company has been buying garbage, while observing sound hygienic rules — one north and one south of the city.

The municipality has distributed garbage collection containers to most of the city's buildings, requesting citizens to put their garbage in it or in similar covered metal or plastic containers on the side-walk in front of the house or on a street corner. Company trucks start their collections at 4 a.m. until noon collecting garbage on all weekdays without exception.

Containers have also been installed in Jeddah's municipal markets, cattle market, and slaughterhouse where each merchant or shopkeeper has to throw his garbage. Huge trucks empty these containers twice a day — once between 5 and 8 a.m. and the second time between 4 and 7 p.m.

Frequent appeals are being made for citizens to throw their garbage in the special containers and not to in the streets or on pavements. They also remind members of their family, friends and neighbors that cooperation in this matter is for public interest. They also highlight the hygienic aspect of the situation, as it is thought that this project will help improve the quality of life in Jeddah and promote security by removing junk cars and debris which might constitute a danger for pedestrians and for traffic in general.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:28	4:24	3:55	3:39	4:03	4:29
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Asr (Afternoon)	3:45	3:53	3:25	3:15	3:40	4:14
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:02	7:08	6:39	6:29	6:54	7:27
Isha (Night)	8:32	8:38	8:09	7:59	8:24	8:57

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Given life sentence by Israeli court

Ziad Abu Ain: Victim of U.S. bias

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, July 29 — In pursuance of its deliberate policy of intimidating the Palestinian people and suppressing their urge for freedom, Israel has detained in its prisons 10,000 Palestinian youths who are subjected to torture and persecution. Most of these young prisoners are serving life sentences, while the few, sentenced to lesser terms, rarely leave their prisons without a permanent physical or psychological damage.

Ziad Abu Ain, a Palestinian Arab and a Jordanian citizen, who has recently been handed over handcuffed by the American government to the Israeli authorities in terms of an extradition order passed by a U.S. court on request from the Zionist authorities, is another freedom fighter joining the ranks of his helpless compatriots languishing in the Israeli prisons.

Abu Ain, who endured a sham trial, has been sentenced to life imprisonment by a Tel Aviv court. He will remain there until the prison cells are smashed by the Palestinian freedom fighters. Israeli prisoners cannot be as impregnable as the Bastille.

The case of this 22-year-old youth has caused diplomatic furor evoking loud protests from the Arab-American groups, Muslim diplomats and organizations. Since the United States happens to be one of the parties to the issue, this extradition demonstrates the long-standing and deep-rooted antipathy of the West for the Muslims. It also proves that the American professions of justice and espousal and advocacy of human rights are mere platitudes devoid of



Ziad Abu Ain

substance. Ziad Abu Ain's legal battle started when he arrived in Chicago in August 1979 to visit his sister. On August 21, 1979, he was picked up by FBI agents in Chicago, and the extradition process began soon after.

The Israeli charge is that Abu Ain had allegedly taken part in planting a bomb on May 14, 1979 in the Israeli resort city of Tiberias which killed two youths and injured 26 others. During the two and half

years that followed, Abu Ain was kept in the American prison. He was branded as a "terrorist" by the American judicial system, which prompted an American lower court to uphold the Israeli version and order his extradition.

The argument of the defense lawyers that Abu Ain could not be extradited because he was being charged with a political offense and that the 1963 extradition treaty between the U.S. and Israel allows for the exemption of the political prisoners, did not move the American court. In a later development, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the petition filed by various groups on Abu Ain's behalf to reverse the lower court's decision.

The United Nations General Assembly strongly condemned the action and a resolution in that connection, approved by 75-21, called for the immediate release of Abu Ain and his repatriation to a country of his choice. This request was rejected by Israel and the U.S. Likewise, the U.S. State Department ignored all appeals and diplomatic initiatives, including those of various Muslim organizations made on his behalf.

Under pressure from the Zionist lobby, working behind scenes, all humanitarian and political considerations and the likely consequences of this action for U.S.-Arab relations, were completely ignored by the U.S. authorities. The case of this Palestinian student once again highlights the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian stance of the American government on the one hand, and the ineffectiveness and helplessness of the Muslim world on the other.



RECONSTRUCTION: Work is underway to repair this building in the southern Lebanese city of Sidon. The building, one of many destroyed during the Israeli invasion, was hit by artillery and small arms fire. Reconstruction in South Lebanon has already started, as the siege of West Beirut continues.

U.N. survey team declares

300,000 Lebanese need help

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (Agencies) — A U.N. survey mission to war-torn Lebanon headed by Swedish Ambassador Anders Thunborg estimated that about 300,000 Lebanese and 83,000 Palestinians there needed help. The United Nations has announced. The mission was in Lebanon July 5-11 and left some members there till July 17 to gather additional information. Chairman Thunborg gave his report to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar last Monday.

The report said there was urgent need to build shelters and repair hospitals, schools, water systems, power lines and sanitation facilities but because of quick help from the Lebanese government, the Red Cross and various U.N. agencies, the food situation was no longer alarming.

It said shelter was a serious problem for Palestinians who had lived in camps and the question would have to be considered whether the camps should be rebuilt or some other solution found for the immediate future.

The report brought out that local Lebanese authorities in Sidon, Tyre and Nabatieh estimated that 1,450 houses in those localities had been destroyed and about

2,350 others needed major repairs. It gave no estimates regarding besieged West Beirut, explaining that the situation there made it impossible to survey the damage.

Meanwhile, a six-day power cut in West Beirut threatens to paralyze hospitals, where fuel reserves are running low and the number of wounded ever increasing. Several hospitals, which depend on generators for their operating theaters and cold storage chambers, have adopted emergency procedures to ration their fuel reserves, an authoritative hospital source said.

The main West Beirut American University Hospital (AUH) has enough reserves to last out a week, while the Najjar Hospital, which works in conjunction with the AUH, could run short of fuel before the week's end, the source said.

Of the dozen hospitals in West Beirut, outside the makeshift clinics set up in garages and underground passageways, the AUH, Najjar, Makassed and Barbir are the only hospitals still operational, the source added.

The head of the Najjar facility, who has been forced to close two of the four floors in his hospital, said that fuel supplies had been fairly easy to convey at first as many West Beirut inhabitants were anxious to be rid of them because of the Israeli bombings.

Tass assails mission of Philip Habib

MOSCOW, July 29 (R) — The Soviet news agency Tass has described U.S. special envoy Philip Habib as a "solicitor for the aggressor" in the Lebanon fighting and called his mission an outrage. Habib's only aim was to make both Palestinians and Lebanese surrender to U.S. and Israeli demands and enforce the expulsion of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from Beirut, Tass said.

The U.S. envoy, on a shuttle diplomacy mission to try to end the fighting, traveled to Beirut Wednesday to try to continue his attempts to find a peace settlement. "Habib actually acts as a solicitor for the aggressor and an agent of its patrons," Tass said.

He represented only Israeli interests and therefore his mediation efforts amounted to an "outrage upon the basic norms of international law," it added.

In a separate commentary Wednesday, the Soviet government daily *Izvestia* ridiculed Israel's claims that it had found huge stocks of Soviet-made weapons at PLO positions in southern Lebanon.

'What do Iranians want. We want peace' Iraqis ask when war will end

By Doreya Away

BAGHDAD, July 29 (AFP) — Television programs here in Baghdad invariably mirror the flow of battle in the Iraq-Iran war, an Iraqi housewife and mother explained as a flower lingered on the screen. Maysoun, 40, has a 24-year-old son, an oil technician, on the southern front in the Basra region so she is particularly sensitive to the fortunes of the war.

"Thank heavens the front seems calm this evening. There were no big battles yesterday and apparently up to the present no more fighting," she suddenly said to my surprise as we dined in the open-air at one of Baghdad's many British-style clubs.

For as she ate, Maysoun watched the television screen — all over Baghdad, in parks, shops, offices and ministries, color televisions are switched on permanently from the moment networks start at 10 a.m. until close dawn.

Maysoun saw my surprise that she knew there had been no fighting and explained: "There is a flower on the screen. When the front is quiet, intervals between television programs are less tense and show gayer pictures, like that flower. But if there is fighting, they show a gun."

The flower was followed by young people singing a patriotic song glorifying President Saddam Hussein, whose picture is repeatedly shown just before the showing of the evening film.

On Monday it was an Egyptian film on a non-war theme like all the recent ones. Maysoun finally turned away from the television

and showed her real worries.

"Just when is this war going to end?" she asked sadly. "What do the Iranians want. We are ready to negotiate. We want peace. Why are they attacking us?" Her husband believed that the war was unlikely to stop for some time.

The capital's markets are overflowing with food and goods, and Iraqis are not short of anything, only gasoline is rationed. They can use their cars every day — in the first six months of the war they were only allowed to do so every other day — and life goes on normally here and in most Iraqi towns.

However, thanks to the mass media, especially television, since it began in September 1980, the war has been brought into every home. Almost all the songs are patriotic, and most of them praise President Saddam. His photograph is everywhere and his name is pronounced dozens of times daily by the media.

Since the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iran last month and the Iranian invasion on July 13, the media here has shown Iraqis being the victims of aggression.

But for "political reasons," as an Iraqi leader explained, the mass media never mentions Iraqi war losses.

The sandbag defenses lining Basra streets have not appeared in Baghdad, but anti-aircraft guns stand alert on rooftops and open fire immediately as Iranian plane flies over the city.

Another sign of the war are the black drapes hanging from houses, bearing the names of those killed, followed by the words "Martyr for the fatherland."

Prospects dim for next week's OAU summit

TRIPOLI, July 29 (Agencies) — Prospects were dim Thursday that an African summit meeting would take place as scheduled next week despite an attempted compromise over participation by Polisario guerrillas, delegates said. They said it appeared unlikely that a required two-thirds quorum of 34 states would attend stalled ministerial talks to prepare for a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) next week.

If the meeting of the council of ministers, which should have started last Monday, failed to take place it would be impossible to hold the summit, the delegates said.

The ministers have been unable to start work because of divisions over participation by the Polisario movement's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), which became the OAU's 51st member last February.

SADR participation in the ministerial talks, but not at the summit, was the key to a compromise reached Wednesday. But it appeared that the formula would still leave the ministerial meeting short of a quorum.

Although some 36 delegations have arrived here — enough for the ministerial talks to start — six are expected to boycott any meeting attended by the Polisario guerrillas, who are fighting Moroccan control of the Western Sahara.

Host Libya said early Thursday that the SADR had agreed to the formula, worked out informally by the foreign ministers, and would attend the ministerial meeting but voluntarily withdraw from the summit. Libyan delegation spokesman Ali Tureki said this gesture would "remove the threat of disintegration of the OAU."

Botswana Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe earlier announced the last-chance compromise plan aimed at breaking the deadlock over the admission of the SADR.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said in April that the OAU was falling apart over the issue and appealed to member states to attend the Tripoli meeting and put the interests of the organization above their stands on the Western Sahara.

U.S. congressmen in Jordan for talks

AMMAN, July 29 (R) — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here from Cairo Thursday on a two-day official visit for talks on the Lebanese crisis.

U.S. Embassy sources said the three-man delegation would meet Crown Prince Hassan, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim later in the day.

Diplomatic sources said the talks could cover a U.S.-sponsored plan for the evacuation of about 6,000 Palestinian commandos trapped in West Beirut.

Informed Jordanian sources said this week that Jordan was willing to take Palestinians holding Jordanian passports and having no security record. The delegation has also been to Syria and Lebanon.

A delegation member quoted Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as saying he would consider providing a haven for 3,000 of the commandos if the United States was firmly committed to finding a homeland for the Palestinians.

Kidnapped AUB chief said alive and well

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — David S. Dodge II, acting president of the American University of Beirut kidnapped July 19, is alive and well "to the best of my knowledge," a State Department official has said.

Nicholas A. Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for the Near East, was testifying at a congressional hearing Wednesday. He declined to go into detail about negotiations to free Dodge. He confirmed that Dodge was in the hands of a faction of Amal, the militia of the Shiite Muslims in Lebanon.

According to reports from Beirut, Dodge was being held in hope of exchanging him for Mohsen Musavi, the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy there.

BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD, (AP) — Foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries will meet here Aug. 7 to finalize programs in several economic fields as part of their regional cooperation effort. Official sources told the Associated Press here Wednesday that the three-day meeting will be attended by foreign secretaries of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Pakistan.

CAIRO, (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali flew to Sudan Thursday for talks on the Lebanese conflict and renewed tension in the Horn of Africa, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

MOSCOW, (R) — Soviet naval vessels will

visit North Yemen next month in a further sign of the development of warm ties between the two states. The official news agency Tass said the flotilla, comprising a patrol boat, a landing craft, and a tanker, would visit the port of Hodeida from August 1 to 15.

BUDAPEST, (R) — Former Egyptian Vice-President Ali Sabri has said in a television interview here that the crisis in Lebanon may spur Arab peoples to rise up and force their leaders to change their policies. Sabri, interviewed in Cairo, said the conflict in Lebanon was perhaps far more terrible than the loss of Palestine to Israel in 1948. But he added that he saw no chance of change in the Arab world under present conditions.



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Rewriting of history

Peking intensifies attack on Japanese

PEKING, July 29 (R) — Peking Thursday stepped up its attacks on Japan for rewriting the history of its occupation of China by publishing photographs showing how Japanese forces executed Chinese civilians.

Three of the four photographs published in the official *Worker's Daily* were taken in 1937 at the time of the massacre of 300,000 people in Nanking, then the Chinese capital. The fourth showed one of the Japanese officers responsible.

The revisions to the high school textbooks change Japan's "aggression" against China to "advance" and eliminate previous references

Magana extends emergency rule

SAN SALVADOR, July 29 (AFP) — The state of emergency, which has been in force in El Salvador since March 1980, was extended for a further month Wednesday.

The extension was approved, at the request of President Alvaro Magana, by the legislature on grounds of continuing "violence and social agitation." The state of emergency suspends constitutional guarantees, including freedom of speech, press and movement.

Meanwhile, a committee grouping mothers and families of "disappeared persons" expressed regret at the Reagan administration's "certification" that the human rights picture was brightening in El Salvador. "We have no further need of weapons, and military aid to El Salvador should cease," the committee said in a message addressed to President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Congress, the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the presidents of France and Mexico.

The Reagan administration's "certification" was necessary to prevent a cut-off of American military and economic assistance to this central American country, where tens of thousands of people have been slaughtered by government troops, right wing death squads and leftist insurgents.

Thatcher's proposal on immigrants rejected

LONDON, July 29 (R) — A parliamentary committee rejected Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposal to register dependents of immigrants wishing to come to Britain. Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979 committed to establishing the register as a device for limiting immigration.

But despite pressure from right-wing Conservative members of parliament the government has failed to produce firm plans. The House of Commons All-Party Home Affairs Committee said Wednesday in a report on immigration from the Indian subcontinent that a register would merely exaggerate the numbers wanting to settle in Britain.

Immigration has been declining since 1973 and queues of immigrants wanting to come to Britain are also falling, it said.

Unacceptably high delays in processing applicants had been substantially reduced and at the present rate there would be no queue in Pakistan by the end of this year, in Bangladesh by the middle of 1984, and in India a year later.

But it said clearance of the queue of United Kingdom passport holders in India, many of whom had been expelled from East Africa but had a right to come to Britain, should be accelerated and no new applicants accepted on the present basis after 1987.

to the "rape of Nanking." Other changes have upset both North and South Korea, ruled by Japan from 1910 to 1945, and about 200 persons Thursday staged a protest demonstration near the Japanese Embassy in the southern capital of Seoul.

Japan told China Wednesday that it was deeply sorry for the damage caused during the occupation from 1937 to 1945, but did not offer to change its policy of softening historical accounts of the period.

The Education Ministry in Tokyo said Thursday that Isao Suzuki, director general of its primary and high school affairs, would invite a senior Chinese diplomat to a meeting to explain the system of screening textbooks.

The ministry also said that China Thursday invited Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa to visit Peking in September to visit educational faculties. The Foreign Ministry said meanwhile that the revisions would be explained to South Korea through its embassy in Tokyo.

One of the photographs published by the *Worker's Daily* showed a Japanese soldier executing a Chinese civilian with a sword. Others showed a "Japanese bandit" holding a decapitated head and troops using Chinese civilians as targets for bayonet practice. The newspaper said of the revisions: "This falsification of history has greatly angered the Chinese people."

"In order not to repeat this historical tragedy, China and Japan both have the responsibility to tell later generations the true story of Japan's aggression against China. Only thus can the Chinese and Japanese peoples continue to be friendly for generation after generation," the newspaper said.

Diplomatic sources said friction over the revisions indicated that Japan's bloody record during the occupation remained a highly sensitive issue, especially for older Chinese.

Three new posts created at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Wednesday announced new posts for three present members of the secretariat in the latest of a series of shuffles the Peruvian diplomat has ordered since he became head of the secretariat Jan. 1.

He promoted Patricia Ruedas, 51, of Spain to succeed Helmut Debatin of West Germany as undersecretary general for administration and management Aug. 1. Ruedas, in the secretariat since 1972, is now assistant secretary-general for financial services.

Cuellar appointed Debatin, 55, as undersecretary-general for special assignments, effective Aug. 1. Debatin, a University of Mainz law professor, has been in the secretariat since 1974.

The secretary-general appointed J. Richard Foran, 48, of Canada to take Ruedas' place as assistant secretary-general for financial services, going to work around Sept. 1. Except for a short break in 1964, Foran has been in the U.N. secretariat since 1961, holding posts here with the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the office of personnel and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in Vienna with the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, in Nairobi with the U.N. Environment Program, and in Geneva with the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.



FREAK OCCURRENCE: Hazel McCall holds her 18-month-old son as her husband points to the tread of a bulldozer that ran over the child's body in an accident at Green Cove Springs, Florida. The boy was virtually unscathed in the incident which a hospital official conceded was a real freak occurrence.

Botha outlines power sharing today

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, July 29 (R) — South Africa's Prime Minister P.W. Botha will Friday deliver a crucial speech outlining plans to share political power with the country's Indians and coloreds — people of mixed race. South Africa's overwhelming black majority is not expected to figure in the proposals.

Some 2,000 delegates of his ruling National Party from South Africa's four provinces, including cabinet ministers and members of parliament, will gather in the staunchly Afrikaner city of Bloemfontein to hear Botha spell out his plans for political reform at a federal congress of the party.

The gathering is only the fourth of its kind in the National Party's 70-year history. The last federal congress was held in 1960 to decide whether South Africa, then a member of the British Commonwealth, should become a republic.

Although possessing little power — under the party's constitution key decisions are taken by the four provincial congresses — the federal congress will allow Botha to gauge the support of grass roots Nationalist opinion and will provide a platform to outline his plans to both party and nation.

In his address, Botha will for the first time give details of how his government intends to proceed with political changes that should bring an end to an exclusively white-ruled South Africa, even if they offer nothing to the black majority.

Some form of political accommodation for South Africa's 2.5 million coloreds and 800,000 Indians has been Nationalist policy since 1977, when a cabinet committee under Botha's chairmanship drew up proposals for three ethnic parliaments for the 4.5 million whites, the coloreds and the Indians.

Three years later, Botha as prime minister set up the president's council, an advisory body on which coloreds and Indians sit. It was charged with recommending a new constitution that included political rights for the two "brown" races.

Earlier this year, the council presented its report to Botha's cabinet. It called for an end to the republic's present government and proposed an "executive president with a parliament based on what it called 'segmental autonomy' — granting the three groups control of their own affairs while conferring on

common issues.

The report did not say whether whites, coloreds and Indians would sit in one or three chambers. Political commentators expect Botha to plump for a three-chamber parliament and an executive presidency, with himself as the first incumbent.

The present white parliament would choose the first president under the new system, thus ensuring victory for Botha, whose party holds a considerable majority.

So far Botha has only hinted obliquely at the reforms in the offing. But even the possibility of power sharing with non-whites was too much for the 18 Verkrampde (hard-line) members of parliament, led by former minister Andries Treurnicht, who quit the party last February.

To Treurnicht, what Botha has called "healthy power sharing" meant a racially mixed government with brown ministers taking decision for whites — an unacceptable

departure from traditional party policy of separate political institutions for different races.

The latest opinion polls suggest Treurnicht's Conservative Party, dedicated to strict apartheid, could get the votes of 40 percent of Afrikaners, the main source of National Party support. Some political sources believe this may make Botha tread warily when he addresses his party delegates Friday and play down his commitment to genuine reform.

Even after the next two days at Bloemfontein, Botha will still have to place his proposals before the four provincial party congresses between August and October.

But assuming he convinces the delegates here of the need for change, he should face little opposition — with the possible exception of Transvaal, the power base of Treurnicht — and will be able to steer the required legislation through parliament at its next sitting early in 1983.

BRIEFS

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (AFP) — A Royal Ulster Constabulary policeman was shot and wounded in the back by two young men in the Roman Catholic district of Creggan here during the night, police said. The clubhouse at the Londonderry golf course in the city's Protestant district of Waterside was also destroyed by fire after a bomb exploded, police added.

AJACCIO, Corsica, (AFP) — Six bombs exploded in this French Mediterranean island town Wednesday night, causing serious damage. Two of the blasts set off fires. Nobody immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions. In the past the island has been the scene of numerous bomb attacks claimed by Corsican separatists.

CANBERRA, (AFP) — Australia's 20th governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, was sworn in Thursday in a ceremony at Parliament House. Sir Ninian replaced Sir Zelman Cowen as the queen's representative in Australia, with Sir Zelman becoming provost of Oriel College, Oxford. The ceremony took place in the Senate, and was attended by Canberra's diplomatic community as well as members of all political parties.

SYDNEY, Australia, (AFP) — A senior executive of the Caesar's Palace Hotel in Las

Vegas, Nevada, was fined \$29,205 by the district court here Friday for breaking Australian currency regulations. The judge said that Murray Gennis, 67, had come to Australia last October to collect gambling debts from Australians who had been gambling at Las Vegas. When arrested, Gennis was attempting to breach currency regulations by taking out 71,000 Australian dollars (\$70,773) and \$44,000 in cash without the Australian Reserve Bank's approval. The judge ruled.

SYDNEY, (R) — A 28-year-old man was sentenced to 27 years imprisonment Thursday for trying to extort a million dollars from an Australian chain store after bombing several of its branches. Gregory McHardie was convicted in April but was at large, having escaped from jail. He was recaptured in June. An accomplice has already been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

JAKARTA, (AFP) — The Galunggung Volcano in West Java erupted again Wednesday spewing out lava and fire and threatening the West Java provincial capital of Bandung. Radio Jakarta reported Thursday. Ash later fell over the town of Garut, some 44 kilometers west of the volcano. The radio said.

Survivor's big hit hops to first place

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP) — "Eye of the Tiger" focused right at the top Wednesday and hit its mark — The No. 1 position among best selling single pop records in the United States.

The group Survivor's big hit hopped into first place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart from second a week ago. John Cougar's "Hurts so Good" slipped from first to second spot, and the Human League's "Don't you Want Me" stayed on for a second week in third place.

Soaring into the ten top pop list this week was "Hard to say I'm Sorry" by Chicago, up from 16th to 9th. The only other newcomer was "Keep the Fire Burnin'" by R.E.O. Speedwagon, up from 11th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, "Take me Down" by Alabama took over the No. 1 spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "I Don't Care" by Ricky Skaggs was second, and "Are the Good Times Really Over" by Merle Haggard was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.
2. (1) Hurts so Good — John Cougar.
3. (3) Don't you Want Me — The Human League.
4. (5) Hold Me — Fleetwood Mac.
5. (8) Abracadabra — the Steve Miller Band.
6. (4) Rosanna — Toto.
7. (7) Tainted Love — Soft Cell.
8. (9) Only the Lonely — The Motels.
9. (16) Hard to say I'm Sorry — Chicago.
10. (11) Keep the Fire Burnin' — R.E.O. Speedwagon.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Take me Down — Alabama.
3. (1) I Don't Care — Ricky Skaggs.
4. (Are the Good Times Really Over — Merle Haggard.
5. (5) Honky Tonkin — Hank Williams Junior.
6. (6) Born to Run — Emmylou Harris.
10. (10) Nobody — Sylvia.
7. (7) Heartbreak Express — Dolly Parton.
8. (12) Ain't no Money — Rosanne Cash.
9. (13) I'm Gonna Hire a Wino to decorate our home — David Fizzell.
10. (14) Fool Hearted Memory — George Strait.

Greece, Cuba agree on envoys' exchange

ATHENS, Greece, July 29 (AP) — Greece and Cuba reaffirmed a decision to exchange ambassadors during talks between visiting Cuban Foreign Minister Isidore Malmierca and senior Greek officials, a government spokesman said.

Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government already has submitted a bill to parliament for setting up a Greek Embassy in Havana. The spokesman gave no timetable for the bill's passage or the new embassy's opening.

A Cuban Embassy in Athens established six years ago is headed by a chargé d'affaires. The Cuban ambassador to Italy also is accredited to Greece.

The Socialist government is keen to expand Greece's traditional multilateral foreign policy and has plans to set up new embassies in several African, Caribbean and Latin American countries, diplomatic sources said.

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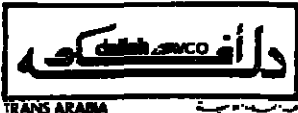


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TOKAI MARU	STEEL	4-8-1982
DONG SUH	STEEL	7-8-1982
ASIA LOYALTY	STEEL	10-3-1982
KELTET ISLAND V. 822	CONTAINERS/GENERAL	10-8-1982

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NEW YORK, July 29 (WP) — Prizefighting is a sweet science and a mean craft. Its practitioners nearly always end badly. Think of Joe Louis, a gray, discarded bomber, his life as yellowed as old newspaper, being wheeled into Vegas charity benefits. Twenty years ago, when Sugar Ray Robinson was going down, not yet out of the ring, a New York reporter called up A. J. Liebling, arguably the greatest boxing scribe of them all, and said:

"Do you think Sugar Ray should retire? How old are you?" said Liebling. "Thirty," the reporter said. "You have a job," Liebling said. "But maybe when you reach Robinson's age you'll have trouble making a buck, too. What right do you have to tell anyone how he should make his living? What else can Robinson do? What else does he know? Can he teach at a college? Can he broadcast on radio? Can he be an accountant? The only way he knows to make a living is fighting. A reporter reports. A printer prints. A fighter fights."

Of them all, Muhammad Ali was going to be different. For one thing, he was more handsome than most. He wouldn't end up like all the rest. He said it at the beginning, and he said it in the middle, and he tried to say it at the end.

Once, monarchs laid treasures on him like kleenex. Once, he got down on the floor with Brezhnev and played with the Soviet president's grandkids. Once, he held up Howard Cosell's toupee for all the world to see. In two decades as a pro he made \$60 million with his fists. At 17 he was a Golden Gloves champ. At 18 he had the Olympic gold medal. Cassius, the son of a Louisville sign painter, had conquered Rome, and only the world was next. Probably never before in history was one man on his way to

Ali out of ring yet keeps swagger & swing

Gone is the punch that once stung like a bee



DRAMA IN BAHAMA: Former world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali, seen at the receiving end in his last bout against Trevor Berbick (right).

promotion the photo store had run in the papers. After the ribbon-cutting (they had him slice through the bunting with an absurd eight-foot scissors), one of the champ's people helped him jam on a pair of red boxing gloves. He was still in his blue

suit. Didn't bother to take off his coat or loosen his tie. Now, in grim parody of former genius, he would go one round with any comer.

The first corner was a kid in shorts and a T-shirt, maybe 12. They ring. The kid laced on his bright red gloves, licked his thumb. He feinted and danced in circles. An old used-up fighter stood flat-footed in the sun.

Muhammad Ali's second greatest gift was always talk. Even that seems gone, or going. Norman Mailer once called him America's greatest wit, and this of someone who flunked the army's mental aptitude tests.

Now he seems not so much incapable of his old jive and shuffle as bored of it. It will ignite and then strangely subside. Has he grown weary of that which he created? Is there no psychic energy left to propel him?

Muhammad Ali was once grace incarnate in a square ring. He made us take in our breath in appreciation of what the human body is capable of. And now there are times when he sounds as though he's doing Don Corleone impressions. A man who once danced like Fred Astaire now seems to move as though through mayonnaise. You can't miss the slurring of words.

In 1977, Dr. Ferdie Pacheco, Ali's long-time ring physician, quit his corner. He had seen urology lab reports. He was convinced of kidney damage. Neither Ali nor the entourage that had now layered on like fungi would listen.

In 1980, when the controversy about his health had flared up again, Ali entered the Mayo Clinic and got what he announced

was a clean bill of health. Then he went out and fought Larry Holmes, his old sparring partner, and looked pathetic. In 10 rounds he could barely land a solid punch. He didn't come out for the 11th.

A while ago Pacheco wrote an article in the *New York Times* explaining what happens to too many old boxers: The scarring on their heads from repetitive beatings begins to pull in, involute, just as a cut on an arm or a kneecap will in time shrink and whiten over. Only instead of skin, Pacheco explained, brain tissue is contracting.

"Cassius never lets his Olympic gold medal out of his sight. He even sleeps with it," *Time* magazine reported in 1960. His name was still Cassius Clay then and he was about to turn pro. Soon the Louisville sponsering group (11 millionaires, 10 of whom initially chipped in a grand apiece) would be syndicating his career. *Time* magazine was right: Cassius ate with his medal, and wouldn't stop sleeping with, even though, as he said later in his autobiography, the sharp edges cut his back when he rolled over. Autobiography, the sharp edges cut his back when he rolled over. Nothing would ever make him part with his medal not even when the "gold" began to wear off, leaving a dull-looking lead base. Later he pitched in the Ohio River. He didn't exactly know why.

"Now that I'm out of boxing, everybody wants to know, 'what I am going to do? Well, I don't intend to be like any of these old beat-up ex-champs, hanging around championship fights, taking bows. I've got business deals. I'm investing in an oil refinery in the Sudan. I got money coming in from all angles. We got an interest in a hotel in Virginia Beach, 600 rooms. And on the spiritual side I got lots of plans too. Lots of plans."

To finish with a rich haul of seven wickets

Imran sends England reeling

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 29 (AP) — Pakistan captain Imran Khan took seven wickets Thursday as England crumpled to 272 all out on the opening day of the first cricket Test at Edgbaston.

Paceman Khan bowled Derek Randall early in the England innings, claimed the vital wickets of David Gower and Ian Botham in the first afternoon session and then saw off the dogged Geoff Miller, Eddie Hemmings, Bob Taylor and Ian Greig late in the day.

Khan, who bowled magnificently, finished with figures of seven for 52 in 25.3 overs, his best performance in Test cricket. The 29-year-old all-rounder's previous best was six for 63 against Australia in Sydney six years ago.

Gower, relaxed and fluid, made 74 in a century third-wicket partnership with Chris Tavare (54) as England moved competently enough to 164, but then was caught behind by Wasim Bari.

Key man Botham was bowled for only two runs, and when Imran returned late in the afternoon he bowled Miller, who had made 47, then had Hemmings lbw for two and Taylor lbw for one before having Ian Greig caught to end the innings.

It was a disappointing performance by the England batsmen who had been put into bat after captain Bob Willis won the toss. The wicket promised plenty of help to the batsmen, but Pakistan bowled tightly and well.



Imran Khan... deadly spell

The last eight England wickets fell for the addition of only 108 runs. Earlier, Geoff Cook and Gladstone Small made the journey to the Edgbaston cricket ground only to find their services were not required. Small returned to Warwickshire although the man he was called up to replace, Derek Pringle, declared himself unfit after a back strain. The selectors kept to their plan of

playing only three main pace bowlers, and they gave the spare place to South African-born Ian Greig — brother of Tony. It was his first cap.

Cook went back to Northampton when David Gower showed no overnight reaction to the cheekbone injury he suffered on Tuesday.

Pakistan were without their spearhead fast bowler, Sarfraz Nawaz, who failed to recover from the gashed hand that kept him out of the second One-Day Prudential trophy international last week. Tahir Naqqash was his deputy. In their batting line-up Pakistan preferred Mansoor Akhtar to the experienced Majid Khan.

Derek Randall, nominated to open the innings, provided a typically jagged start. In only his second appearance as opener at Test level, the Nottinghamshire bat backed three boundaries of the first ten balls of the match before being bowled by an off-cutter from Imran Khan at 29.

Allan Lamb, one of the two South African-born players in the England team, vanished quickly, edging Sikander at 37 after making only 6, and England's third-wicket pair of Gower and Tavare were left with a massive repair job.

They had problems against Pakistan's mystery leg-spinner Abdul Qadir, but survived and when the pace bowlers returned after lunch Gower led a spirited offensive.

Knight (54) as Surrey made 376 for eight.

Summarized scores: At Northampton Gloucestershire 357-4 dec (Andy Stovold 212 not out, Chris Broad 61). Northamptonshire 33 for no wicket.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 367-8 dec (John Inchmore 68, John Thomas 4-52). Glamorgan 24-2.

At Southport: Warwickshire 523-4 dec (Geoff Humpage 254, Alvin Kallicharran 230 n.o.). Lancashire 40 for one.

At Hove: Kent 353-8 dec (Mark Benson 137, Chris Cowdrey 61, Garth Le Roux 4-49). Sussex 21 for one.

At The Oval: Surrey 376-8 (Monte Lynch 118, Geoff Howarth 74, Jack Richards 64 n.o., Roger Knight 54) vs. Nottinghamshire.

FIFA muddle
ZURICH, July 29 (R) — A new rule for goalkeepers issued by the International Football Federation (FIFA) to speed up the game "could lead to chaos," according to the Swiss F.A.

In a bid to stop goalkeepers wasting time, FIFA's international board decided this month that an indirect free-kick should be awarded if a goalkeeper takes more than four steps without paring with the ball and, having released it, touches it again before another player.

The old law provided for a free-kick only if the goalie took more than four steps "whilst holding, bouncing or throwing the ball in the air and catching it again."

A FIFA official said a circular had been sent to all member associations and referees instructing them of the change.



Horner... strikes it rich

Major League

American League Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	57	40	.588	—
Boston	57	41	.582	1 1/2
Baltimore	54	41	.568	2
New York	49	46	.516	7
Detroit	50	47	.515	7
Cleveland	47	48	.495	9
Toronto	46	52	.469	11 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	56	43	.566	—
Kansas City	53	44	.546	3
Seattle	51	48	.515	5
Chicago	49	48	.505	6
Oakland	41	60	.406	16

To retain WBA crown

Watanabe stops Ballas in 9th

OSAKA, Japan, July 29 (AFP) — Japan's Jiro Watanabe retained his World Boxing Association junior bantamweight title on a technical knockout at the end of the ninth round of a scheduled 15-rounder against Argentina's Gustavo Ballas here, Thursday.

The 27-year-old Japanese fighter pushed the 24-year-old challenger, a former champion of the category, to a neutral corner where he landed numerous blows from both fists. Ballas looked dazed but the gong appeared to have saved him.

Then American referee Rudy Jordan suddenly declared the title-holder the technical knockout winner. Watanabe got off to a good start scoring with swift one-two's on the face in the opening round. But Ballas came back in the next round, fighting at close range. Ballas aimed at Watanabe's body with his favorite right upper cuts. This prevented the champion from resorting to "hit-and-run" tactics.

The Argentine took the eighth round after limiting Watanabe to infighting and landing right uppercuts. Watanabe went on an all-out attack in the ninth round when the referee warned Ballas for holding.

Watanabe landed a short-right-double hook on the face and pushed the challenger to a neutral corner where he gave him heavy punishment with both fists to clinch victory.

The partisan 6,000 spectators all rose to applaud Watanabe's victory. It was the Japanese boxer's first defense of the WBA's 115-pound title which he took from Rafael Pedrosa of Panama at the same Osaka Gym

in April. It was his 11th knockout out of 16 wins against one loss.

For Ballas, it was his second loss against 57 wins, including 22 knockouts and one draw. The Argentine fighter was the first WBA champion for the category created in September last year, but lost it to Pedrosa in his first defense.

Watanabe weighed in at 115 pounds (51.16 kilos), just inside the limit. Ballas turned the scales at 114 and three quarter pounds (52.0 kilos).

Ramirez returns with a bang

SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey July 29 (AP) — Second-seeded Raul Ramirez had to wait 4 1/2 hours for his first-round victory Wednesday in the \$125,000 Mutual Benefit Life Open Tennis Championships.

Ramirez, of Mexico, started his three-set triumph over 19-year-old Todd Witsken in the afternoon. A heavy thunderstorm stopped play at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club with the match even at one set each and the third set 4-4. When play resumed early Wednesday evening, Ramirez won seven of the nine points played for a 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory.

In the only completed match Wednesday afternoon, Mike Cahill upset seventh-seeded Alejandro Gansabal of Argentina 6-3, 6-2 in a second-round match.

Meanwhile, top-seeded Tracy Austin continued to overpower her opponents in the \$125,000 Wells Fargo Open, beating Beth Herr 6-0, 6-0.

Austin, ranked No. 3 in the world, had whipped Italy's Barbara Rossi 6-1, 6-1, in her opening match.

Louise Allen, unranked among the world's top 100 women players, shocked fifth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 7-5, 7-6. Allen, a 20-year-old college student, rallied from a 5-2 deficit in the deciding tiebreaker to oust Sukova, 28th — in the world. Sukova became the ninth seed to lose in the first two rounds of the tournament.

Kathy Jordan beat Brazil's Claudia Monteiro 6-1, 5-7, 6-2 in an earlier match. She joins Austin, Bonnie Gadusek and Kate Latham in the quarterfinals. Fourth-seeded Gadusek advanced into the fourth round quarterfinals with a 6-2, 6-0 victory over Shelley Solomon.

Former British Davis Cupper Alan Mills has been appointed Wimbledon referee in succession to Fred Hoyle, who resigned last week.

He has been Hoyle's assistant for the past six years. Mills has a wide background in tennis, first as a tournament player and later as a member of the Davis Cup team between 1959 and 1966.

He is currently tennis professional to the All-England Club and St. Georges Hill Club at Weybridge, Surrey. As a player, he is likely to have a fair chance of understanding the outlook of, and solving the problems to the current crop of highly-paid professionals.

Record throw

HELSINKI, July 29 (Agencies) — Finland's Tina Liljak broke the world record for the women's javelin with a throw of 72.40 meters at the Helsinki Athletics Games here Thursday.

The old record was held by Bulgarian Antoaneta Todorova with a throw of 71.88 meters set on Aug. 15 last year. The fast improving Liljak, 20, had broken the Finnish record several times since the start of the season and last week she set a European best performance for the year with a throw of 69.14 meters.

Meanwhile, New Zealand's John Walker and Kenya's Wilson Waigwa will be the only two overseas stars in action at the international meeting between Scotland, England and Norway at Meadowbank Saturday. They both compete in the mile.

Algeria finishes 4th

PEKING, July 29 (AP) — Algeria lost 3-0 to China Thursday night and finished fourth in the Peking Invitational Soccer Tournament, Peking radio reported.

China scored all three goals in the second half and finished third in the six-team field. On Friday, Morocco meets Yugoslavia's Sarajevo Railway Workers' Club for the championship.

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REAGAN & PALESTINIANS

At his press conference in Washington, President Reagan said that he would sit and talk with the Palestinian leaders if they would make an unequivocal commitment to recognize the right of Israel to exist. But he has not yet spelled out what the U.S. government will be willing to concede to them if they did. He skirted reporters' questions on Palestinian statehood and said this would be left to eventual negotiations.

While the Palestinian leadership represented by Yasser Arafat has already made a historic declaration accepting Israel's right to exist as embodied in the U.N. resolutions, the U.S., represented by Reagan, has so far shirked the central issues. This is the Palestinian tragedy and the right of the people to return home and call it a homeland.

Arafat's decision is momentous since it would also lead to inter-factional strife within the PLO as less moderate leaders object to it without firm U.S. commitment to do something equally important in return. However, its intrinsic value lies in the fact that the U.S. has agreed finally and publicly to assume responsibility for Israel's depredations in the Arab world and has expressed willingness to negotiate with the people most directly concerned with the tragedy about their future.

This is in itself a positive development. The U.S. is the senior partner in the hostile U.S.-Israeli alliance against the Arab world. The late Anwar Sadat of Egypt had insisted on this admission of partnership and made the U.S. a co-signer of the ill-fated Camp David accords. Unfortunately, he did not play his cards well as he was in a hurry to sign an agreement to get back his limited sovereignty over the Sinai peninsula and the Suez Canal. He could have extracted a lot more from both senior and junior partners if he did not decide to go it alone.

Reagan acted typically when he desisted from condemning the devastation of Beirut and the mass murder of civilians inside the city by the Israeli war machine. He showed more concern with the European sale of gas pumps to the Soviet Union, while he had the ultimate cheek to defend American grain sales to it.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers expressed optimism that an Arab League ministerial committee meeting in Jeddah would devise practical measures, especially after its contacts with leaders of the U.N. Security Council's five permanent member countries, to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Al-Riyadh noted that the committee was exerting efforts to "save Lebanon from the tragic fate and to avoid a constitutional and security vacuum in the country following the Lebanese government's decision not to renew the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Force."

The paper said the presence of Lebanese Foreign Minister (Fuad) Butros at the current session of the committee meeting and at talks between committee members and Palestinian command leaders should be considered as a "step toward a breakthrough in the deadlocked crisis."

On the same subject, Al-Bilad said the committee's future steps,

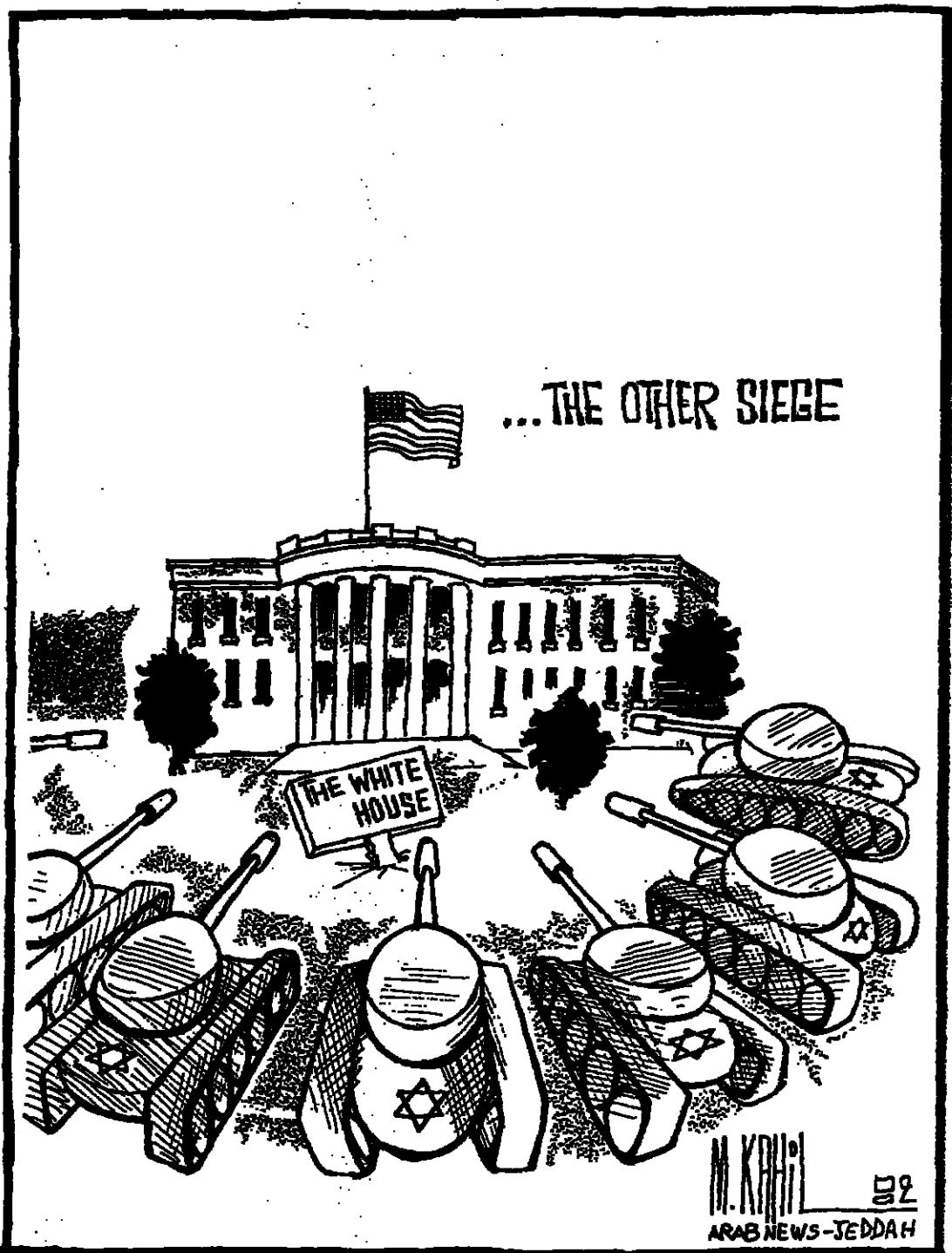
particularly after its contacts with leaders of the Security Council's five permanent member countries, would be "more effective."

The paper added that these steps were aimed at drafting a comprehensive Arab formula which could meet the Lebanese people's desire to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from their country.

Okaz underlined the importance of the "time factor because every day brings more killings of the Lebanese and Palestinians."

The paper said the escalated Israeli attacks on West Beirut were basically aimed at "impeding the current diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful solution for the crisis."

Al-Madinah condemned the dangerous escalation of attacks on West Beirut and called on major powers to adopt a "responsible stand" on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The paper defended the Palestine Liberation Organization's stand and hailed its struggle to confront the invasion. (SPA)



Silence isn't always golden

Israelis protest Israel's massacres in Lebanon

By Michael Adams

An Israeli friend sent me the other day a copy of a letter which had been published in the Hebrew-language daily *Haaretz* under the headline "We at least did not keep silent."

The writer, an Israeli professor who had been brought up in Germany, told how he had tried to explain to his children how and why it was that six million Jews, including his parents and his sister, had been murdered by the Germans. To help them to understand, he had made the point that the full horror had not happened all at once, out of the blue, but in stages — and that it was only as they became accustomed to one stage in the process that the Germans found it easier to contemplate the next.

To start with, he said, it had been necessary to plant in the minds of ordinary Germans two quite simple propositions: first, that a crime was not really a crime if it was committed "in the national interest"; and second, that Jews were "different" from Germans, so that it was perfectly all right — especially if the national interest was somehow involved — to treat them differently from other people.

Once these two ideas had taken root, said the writer, the rest followed all too easily. No need for any rough stuff — at first, nothing more than a pattern of petty discrimination, in higher education, for instance, or in employment, which outwardly could be made to look pretty innocuous but whose effect was to humiliate and before long to intimidate those on the receiving end of it. And from there it was only a short step to the kind of supposedly "spontaneous" violence against individuals which in the end turned into the organized murder of a whole community.

Put as baldly as that, it still sounds far-fetched — but it happened. And, as the Israeli professor said in his letter to *Haaretz*, the key to it all was the fact that ordinary "decent" Germans tolerated it and acquiesced, however reluctantly in some cases, in the villainies that were being practised in the name of the German people. Consequently they had no answer to give when their children asked them

afterward why they had remained silent at the time.

Because he didn't want to find himself one day in the same position, this Israeli professor wrote that he wanted here and now to say out loud that he was ashamed of his government and of the way it encouraged Israelis to discriminate against and humiliate the Arabs in their midst. It was clear to him what this must lead to and so he wanted to say also that he was ashamed of those in authority in Israel who tried to suggest that the proper course for a good Israeli, when he saw an injustice being done, was to keep his mouth shut.

The paper published a number of letters from Israelis who agreed with the professor and who did not shrink from the analogy between what had happened in Germany and what is happening in Israel today. They were conscious of being in a minority and it was of course peculiarly shocking to them as Jews to face the fact that the behavior of the majority of Israelis toward the Palestinians is based on the same two attitudes which led to the persecution of the Jews in Germany nearly half a century ago.

The denial of the rights of the Palestinians is justified to the Israeli public by the argument that it is necessary for Israel's "security": in other words, that it is "in the national interest". And those who protest, in the name of justice or equal rights, are told that there is nothing to get excited about since the people concerned are only Arabs — and Arabs, it has to be remembered, are ... different.

The invasion of Lebanon, with all the attendant bloodshed and misery, has put a greater strain than ever on these arguments, which were already being questioned by some young Israelis who had been called up to serve in the army of occupation in the West Bank and had been upset by what they were called upon to do. Their dilemma has been exposed in a spate of recent articles in the Israeli press.

For example, a sergeant who has been serving in a *nahal* (combined military and agricultural) settlement near Hebron, tells an interviewer from *Al Hanihsan* about his experiences. His unit is regularly required to beat up Palestinian civilians, and to harass and humiliate them, as part of a general pattern of intimidation aimed at persuading the Palestinians to emigrate. Many of the Israelis serv-

ing with him take readily enough to this work, says the sergeant, especially the religious Jews who "beat with enjoyment, they are real animals"; but now and again someone objects to what is being done.

On one occasion, the commanding officer catches an Arab, decides arbitrarily that he is a member of the PLO and begins to bully and then physically to maltreat him. After a time the unit's medical officer protests, saying that the Arab has had enough, that he is ill and should not be treated in this inhuman way. The commanding officer's reply is revealing. "This is not a human being," he says; "this is an Arab and all Arabs should be treated this way."

That is one half of the fatal syllogism. The other consists of the argument that anything is excusable, and even desirable, provided it serves the national interest, which in the long term is to clear the Palestinian Arabs out of the "Land of Israel." On this basis, behavior which in another context would clearly be considered as racist, or even criminal, is held to be justified. To illustrate the point, Dani Rubinstein, the Arab affairs correspondent of the Labor Party daily *Davar*, tells this true story.

Two Jewish burglars were being tried in Tel Aviv for murder and robbery. One of them turned state's evidence and told the court how they had got hold of a tear gas pistol and wanted to try it out in order to see at what range it was effective and how quickly the victim would succumb. To do so in safety, they put on their army uniforms, caught two Arabs and tested the weapon on them, confident in the knowledge that even if they were caught the penalty would be a trifling one since their victims were "only Arabs."

Rubinstein, telling the story, remarks that nowadays Israeli settlers "walk around the West Bank with guns, knowing that even if they make almost free use of their weapons nothing will happen to them." Where the Palestinians are concerned, "one can do to them whatever one wants and the security authorities will not regard anything as 'irregular'; indeed, they might even be pleased and say that such methods have the desired effect because they discourage Arab demonstrators."

It is this disregard for the law which most alarms

not just the Palestinians who are its immediate victims but also those Jewish Israelis who perceive the threat it represents to the stability of their society. Lawlessness which finds official backing and which actually encourages one ethnic group to attack and persecute another strikes a chord which no Jew can easily ignore. Yet it is this kind of officially protected violence that has increased so markedly since Menachem Begin came to power in Israel five years ago.

Many commentators in Israel have drawn attention to the fact that the worst of the violence is perpetrated by extremist groups of religiously motivated settlers which count among their most violent members a high proportion of recent immigrants from the United States. It was one of these American Jews, a young man named Allen Goodman, who opened fire with the M-16 rifle which the Israeli army had given him on a crowd of Arab worshippers outside the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem on Easter Sunday, killing two of them and provoking a riot in which more than 100 others were wounded.

With his yarmulka and his American accent, Goodman typified for another correspondent of *Haaretz* the new type of immigrant on which Begin's Israel is having to depend. In a bitter outburst, Ehud Ben Ezer wrote of "these champions of annexation and settlement and no withdrawal... of whom you know by their broken Hebrew that they were not born here," and he asked where else in the world "a young Jew can walk around armed, in army uniform, like an American cowboy in the movies, in the Wild West, shooting a few Indians from time to time...?"

The writer is another of that growing number of Israelis who want, when the questions come to be asked, to be able to say that "we at least did not keep silent." And he has another question of his own to ask, to which no one seems to have the answer. "How is it," he asks, "that Israel attracts the insane, the violent, the extremists from all over the Jewish world... while the best of our sons are leaving Israel to go to the United States?"

Arafat's statement seen as a step forward

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON — Western diplomats say Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat's reported acceptance of U.N. resolutions on the Middle East is ambiguous but could be a step forward.

The latest in a series of statements on Israel from the beleaguered PLO was seen as an attempt to edge toward recognition of the Zionist state while still holding back from a clear-cut commitment. Israel rejected the PLO move as a "propaganda gimmick," and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday called it an "exercise in deceit." The U.S. urged extreme caution in assessing reports that Arafat had acknowledged Israel's right to exist.

U.S. Congressman Paul McCloskey said after a

meeting with Arafat in Beirut Sunday that the PLO chief had signed a paper saying he "accepts all United Nations resolutions relevant to the Palestine question." PLO sources said Arafat's signature implied recognition of Israel and conditional acceptance by the Palestinians of U.N. Resolution 242, which calls for all Middle East states to live in peace.

But Western officials closely involved in Middle East diplomacy noted Arafat failed to mention 242 directly and referred to U.N. resolutions in general. "This would throw it out very wide indeed," a British official said. "The statement would be one more step in the right direction if it turns out to be what it says it is."

Although U.N. resolutions since 1967 have affirmed Israel's right to exist, earlier rulings by the world body set out positions which the PLO could easily accept. In 1947, the U.N. General Assembly voted to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. Arafat says he is still willing to establish a Palestinian state on any territory given up by Israel.

The partition plan accepted by the Jews and rejected by the Arabs, became a dead letter when Arab states attacked the Zionist state, set up as Britain withdrew from Palestine. By the time fighting ended, Israel controlled about one-third more territory than originally assigned by the U.N.

In three Middle East wars since then, Israel occupied further land from Jordan, Egypt and Syria. Security Council Resolution 242, voted after the six-day war of 1967, called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, an end to the state of belligerency, and respect for the integrity and independence of every state in the area.

This became the bedrock of U.S. policy in the Middle East. PLO refusal to accept the resolution was cited by successive American administrations to justify U.S. rejection of the PLO as a negotiating partner.

In 1973, after the last major Middle East war, 242 was reaffirmed in Security Council Resolution 338, which called for negotiations aimed at a just durable peace.

Like the U.S. Israel has refused to negotiate with the PLO. McCloskey, a California, Republican touring the Middle East with a congressional delegation, said Arafat's statement meant acceptance of Israel's right to statehood.

But a PLO spokesman said later the organization was ready to recognize the Jewish state if Israel also abided by U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question. "If the other U.N. resolutions are implemented, (Arafat) and the Palestinians are ready to accept 242," the official said. McCloskey Monday confirmed that Arafat would only accept 242 in the context of other U.N. decisions on Palestine.

Other U.N. resolutions in the last 35 years have called for Israel to allow exiled Arab refugees to return to their homes, and for occupied Jerusalem to be placed under international rule. Israel has rejected these and other U.N. demands, including a call last month for Israeli troops to leave Lebanon.

The PLO has sought expansion of Resolution 242, which refers to Palestinians only as refugees, to include acknowledgement of Palestinian self-determination and statehood.

The Arafat statement followed several hints from PLO officials in the last three weeks that the commanders might finally be ready to do business with Israel. If this proved to be the case, the U.S. would be freed from a 1975 promise to Israel to keep the PLO isolated.

While the hints were noted with interest by Western governments, officials said the PLO had still failed to make an unequivocal declaration of its reported change of heart. They said it was still unclear whether Arafat could carry headline PLO elements with him such a major policy switch.

But the statement Sunday, together with earlier hints, suggested the PLO leader was moving slowly but gradually toward some form of recognition of Israel, they said. The main purpose of this seemed to be to salvage a political role for the PLO and to get Washington to agree to accept it in future negotiations. (R)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, July 30th, the 211th day of 1982. There are 154 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1646 — French troops under Turenne aided by Swedish army under Wrangel, invade Bavaria.

1709 — British forces under duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeat French at Tournai in Belgium.

1870 — Austria revokes concordat with papacy after decree of papal infallibility.

1907 — Russia and Japan reach agreement regarding China; elections are held in Philippines for the first assembly.

1916 — German saboteurs blow up munitions plant on Black Point Island, near Jersey City, New Jersey, before the United States enters World War I.

1930 — Kurds stage uprising on Persian-Turkish frontier.

1948 — Hungarian leader Zoltan Tildy is forced to resign; amnesty is proclaimed in Philippines for Huk rebels but they refuse to comply.

1971 — U.S. Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott and James B. Irwin land on moon.

1972 — Soviet Union Navy boasts that it can detect and destroy enemy vessel anywhere in world.

1974 — Greece, Turkey and Britain sign declaration for ceasefire agreement on Cyprus.

1976 — It is reported that at least 100,000 people perished in earthquake in northeastern China that shattered city of Tangshan (Tangshan).

1978 — Meeting of nonaligned nations in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, ends without firm stands on world's major political and economic problems.

1980 — Israeli parliament, despite international objections, enacts law proclaiming Jerusalem the Israeli capital.

Thought for today:
The borrower is a servant to the lender — Anonymous

The law and its implementation

By Adil Salahi

A friend of mine who describes himself as a man of the world is keenly interested in religion. He, however, is fond of repeating that this interest of his is "purely academic." He simply likes to know and even to study the influence of religion on the lives of people. He attributes to this influence much of the cultural and traditional differences between the nations of the world.

Over the years we have had many discussions about Islam and how it shapes the life of the Muslim as an individual and its influence on the social life of the Muslim community generally. My friend, I believe, is a genuine admirer of the "strictly disciplined nature" of our faith. But, for the life of him, he cannot understand how Islam can manage to persuade so many of its followers, generation after generation, to conform to its strict discipline and to find pleasure, security and reassurance in this conformity. He simply dismisses as "idealistic nonsense" my protestations that the condition of the Muslims today, from the point of view of their adherence to Islam, leaves much to be desired. No other religion, he suggests, could have had one-quarter of the conscientious following of Islam with a discipline half as strict as that of Islam.

This may be so, but we must not forget that the Islamic method of persuading people to implement in their daily lives its highly disciplined code of living, is a very unique one.

Islam has never made a set of rules and regulations and told people that they have to abide by them, preparing in the process a lengthy or a concise explanatory memorandum in order to drive home to them the supposed benefits that are bound to be realized to them by following these rules and regulations. Such a method may be suitable for those communities which rely, perhaps unavoidably, on man-made laws. There may be, in the best of cases, an extensive discussion about the merits of a new law, prior to its promulgation. Thus by the time it is enacted many people may have been persuaded of its benefits. But even this may

not be enough to bring about the sort of conscientious implementation of the new law one sees in the case of Islamic laws and regulations. Many people are convinced, for example, that the wearing of seat belts when they drive would significantly reduce their injuries should they have an accident. Yet when a law is enacted to make wearing seat belts compulsory many people deliberately violate the law. Some of them find pleasure in scoring a point against the police by escaping detection when they violate the law.

Islam works in a totally different manner. It first seeks to establish faith in the hearts and minds of people. The Islamic code of living, yields its true benefits only when implemented by a society which believes in Allah and knows that the law He has revealed is designed to benefit man, taking human nature into account.

When faith is established in people's hearts implementation of the Divine law becomes very easy, since every believer watches his own conduct attempting all the time to bring it in line with what Allah desires. Hence, God's laws do not require much explanation and persuasion of people for their implementation. We simply need to know that Allah wants us to do something and we do it. For, we know for certain that He only desires what is good for us and we, on our part, want to do His bidding in order to win His pleasure.

This is the basic difference between Divine law and human law. When wine was prohibited in the Muslim society of Madinah, no one sought to hoard any quantity of bottles for secret consumption of the banned stuff. Muslims immediately poured down the drain all their stocks of intoxicants. The picture was the complete opposite in the United States when the prohibition law was promulgated in the thirties. Eventually, the authorities there found it impossible to achieve a meaningful implementation of the law and it was, therefore, abrogated. No Islamic law has ever been violated on account of its widespread violation. Muslims simply implement Islamic law because it is Islamic.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent
O you who believe, intoxicants and games of chance and idolatrous practices and the divining of the future are but an abominable evil of Satan's doing. Leave them aside, then, so that you may prosper. Satan seeks to stir up enmity and hatred among you, and to turn you away from the remembrance of Allah and from prayer by means of intoxicants and games of chance. Will you, then, devils? Obey Allah and obey the Messenger and be ever on your guard (against evil). If you turn away, then know that our Messenger's only duty is a clear deliverance of the message entrusted to him. (The Repast: 5: 90-92)

Our Dialogue

Prohibition of Intoxicants

Q. Could you please quote the verse from the Qur'an which forbids the use of liquor. All that I can find in the Qur'an is that (1) drinking is not chaste (16: 67). (2) its sins exceed its benefits (2: 219). and (3) we must not pray when we are drunk. (4: 43)

Muhammad Ahmad
Haka Ed.
A.C.C. Abqaiq
via Dhahran

A. The prohibition of intoxicants came gradually as the verses referred to by the questioner suggest. This gradual process made it easier for the early Muslims to comply with the final and total prohibition was issued. By that time many Muslims had already stopped drinking altogether. Those who had not done so had restricted their drinking habits drastically.

The three verses referred to in the question represent the first three of the four stages leading to the total prohibition of intoxicants. The first one comes in a passage inviting people to reflect on the many useful things Allah has provided for them. The verse itself may be rendered in English as follows:

"From the fruit of date palms and vines you derive intoxicants and wholesome sustenance - in this behold, there is a message indeed for people who use their reason." (16: 67)

This verse which occurs in a Makkah surah provides a pointer or an indication of what is to follow. We note here that the conjunction "and" signifies at least some difference between the two items it joins together. In Arabic the difference is highly stressed. Thus when the Qur'anic verse says that we derive "intoxicants and wholesome sustenance" it stresses that the intoxicants are definitely "unwholesome".

The second stage indicated that drinking is of little use. The relevant Qur'anic verse here is: "They will ask you about intoxicants and games of chance (gambling). Say: In both there is great evil although they have some benefit for man; but their evil is greater than their benefit." (2: 219). It thus became evident to many of the early Muslims that Islam will not condone drinking, although it stopped short of imposing a ban. Islam, a pure way of life, cannot simply accept a practice which

causes far more evil than the benefit it brings. We note here that this verse is in surah "the Cow" which was revealed very early in the Madinah period.

The third stage required the Muslims to be fully sober when they prayed. "Believers, do not draw near prayer when you are in a state of drunkenness, but wait until you know what you are saying." (4: 43)

As a Muslim prays five times everyday, with relatively short periods of time between them, the time that is left for drinking is simply restricted. Only at night, after the Isha prayers, drinking became possible, if one wanted to be sober before the dawn prayer.

This new instruction meant that old drinking habits were broken. Drinking habits in Arabia at the advent of Islam gave special significance to drinking in the morning and as the sun declines and the evening approaches. Establishing a mutually exclusive relation between prayers and drinking, i.e., one cannot drink if one wants to pray and cannot pray if drunk, meant for the early Muslims a significant progress toward doing away with drinking.

Finally, two verses in surah "The Repast" were revealed to ban drinking altogether. These are published under "What the Qur'an Teaches" in this column. We need only to stress here that the ban is total. Allah has given the reasons for this ban. The fact that drinking is put on the same level as "idolatrous practices" and described as an "evil of Satan's doing" makes the prohibition much stronger. Having explained the purpose of Satan from seducing people into indulging in such evil habits as creating enmity and hatred among them the Qur'anic verse thus makes the only possible answer to the rhetoric question at its close the one said by the Muslims who were addressed by the Qur'an for the first time. They said straightaway: "We desist indeed."

The instruction was immediately put into effect. Everyone who had a stock of wine at home simply spilled it; bottles were broken, glasses were left unfinished. Drinking simply stopped in the Muslim society of Madinah. It is needless to say that the prohibition continues for the rest of time.

Life of the Prophet - 69 Rejection of a sound counsel

Back at the Quraish camp there was an atmosphere of unease about going into battle against the Prophet (peace be on him) and his companions. There were those who felt right from the start that a confrontation with Muhammad was neither justified nor necessary, especially when they had learned that Abu Sufian and his caravan managed to escape their chasers. The two clans of Addi and Zuhrah decided to withdraw very early in the campaign. The rest succumbed to the pressure which was brought to bear on them by Abu Jahl and his clique of hard-liners. Some of them still felt that they were on the wrong course.

The Prophet realized that the Quraish were not all united in wanting a military confrontation with him. He himself felt uneasy about going into war against his own people. Although he never shrugged off his responsibilities and never hesitated to go to war when war was inevitable, still he would have preferred that Quraish did not force him into battle. They did force him by the mere fact that they were marching through Arabia demonstrating their force and trying to impose their supremacy over all tribes.

In an attempt to avoid a clash the Prophet, therefore, sent his companion Umar ibn Al-Khattab to tell the Quraish to go back for he would rather meet some other people in battle.

This message, coupled with what Umar ibn Wahb (the man who correctly guessed the number of the Muslim troops and reported their determination and high morale) had said earlier caused a lot of stir among the Quraish. After all they had nothing much to avenge against the Prophet and his companions. When he was in Makkah they were the aggressors. After his departure the only real grievance they held against him was the killing of one man, Amr ibn Al-Hadrami, and the looting of his trade caravan. (That episode was related in this column a few weeks ago).

It was Hakim ibn Hazam who tried to do something in order to avoid a confrontation. When he heard the Prophet's message from Umar he said: "You have been offered a fair deal. Accept it, then." He then went to Utbah ibn Rabiah and said to him: "You are the elder of Quraish and its obeyed master. Shall I tell you about something which would bring you high praise for the rest of time?" When Utbah showed his

interest Hakim said: "Tell Quraish to go back while you pay the indemnity for the death of ibn Al-Hadrami. for he was your ally. You also pay for the looted caravan."

Recognizing the great advantages of this course of action Utbah immediately accepted and asked Hakim to act as his witness. He also asked him to go to Abu Jahl to try to persuade him not to oppose Utbah's proposal.

Utbah himself then stood up and addressed Quraish saying: "Take it from me and do not fight this man (meaning the Prophet) and his companions. I will shoulder all the responsibility. You may put all the blame on me for this cowardice. Among these people many are our kinsfolk. Should we win many a man among us will be looking around where he will see the killer of his father or brother. This will lead to much enmity and hostility in our ranks. You cannot kill them all before they have killed from you an equivalent number. But then the tide may turn against you. What do you seek to avenge apart from one person killed and the caravan they have looted. I shall bear all that myself. Fellowmen, if Muhammad is a liar the wolves among the Arabs will rid you of him. If he is a king you will benefit from the kingdom of your nephew. If, on the other hand, he is truly a prophet you will be the happiest of all people for having him. My fellowmen, do not reject my counsel or belittle my view."

Little is reported about the effect of Utbah's speech among the Quraish soldiers. When Hakim ibn Hazam went to Abu Jahl with the same message it did not cut much ice with him. He said: "Utbah's cowardice has surfaced now that he has seen Muhammad and his companions. We shall not go back until Allah has judged between our two parties. Utbah does not believe what he said. It is simply that having seen that they are few in number and that his son is among them he fears that his son may be killed."

Despite the contradiction in Abu Jahl's argument he harped a great deal on this theme. He also sent to Amir ibn Al-Hadrami, the brother of the killed man and incited him to appeal to the Quraish to avenge his brother's death. This appeal drowned Utbah's peaceful counsel and most Quraishis were now determined to fight.

(To be continued next Friday)

In quest of future of the enclaved city

Peace marchers, squatters contribute to W. Berlin subculture

By Joachim Nawrocki

WEST BERLIN—"Berlin is shut in, but it is not a cage," says the governing mayor of the city, Richard von Weizsacker. Berlin is above all a partitioned city, and the partition is the source of all its problems. The eastern part of Berlin, with a population of one million, is the seat of the government and administration of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), within which Berlin is an enclave.

This state, the GDR, belongs to the Eastern bloc, the group of states in the Communist camp. West Berlin, on the other hand, with its two million inhabitants, is closely linked, politically, economically and socially, with the Federal Republic of Germany, whose territory begins 170 kilometers farther west. This part of the city is indeed isolated, but it is possible, at least from the west, to enter it and also to leave again. The Wall erected by the GDR round West Berlin is intended solely to prevent escape from the Communist countries into free Berlin.

Since the end of World War II, this political situation of West Berlin has governed the destiny of the city and affected the character of its citizens. Berlin is no longer the capital of a united Germany, as it was down to the end of the war. Berlin has lost its most important function, which was to be the national center. Since then the four victorious powers—the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Britain and France—have had supreme authority in this four-power municipality. It is in Berlin, too, that they have contested their differences. The division of the city and the blockade of its western part in 1948-49, the Soviet threat in 1958 to absorb West Berlin into the GDR, the erection of the Wall in 1961—all this has necessarily influenced life in this metropolis.

The determination of the West Berliners to hold out in their city in the face of all threats and chicanery, and not to be impressed by the hostile surroundings, has been widely praised. In other quarters the line is taken that the West Berliners are living in the nation's backyard on subsidies granted by the Federal Republic—which Berliners described after the erection of the Wall in their special brand of grisly humor as the "funk bonus." Both instances are half-truths. Without subsidies from the west a city cannot survive in this extreme situation. If, however, the West Berliners had not clung to their town, if they had lost heart, all subsidies, Federal benefits, tax reductions and budgetary aid would have been futile.

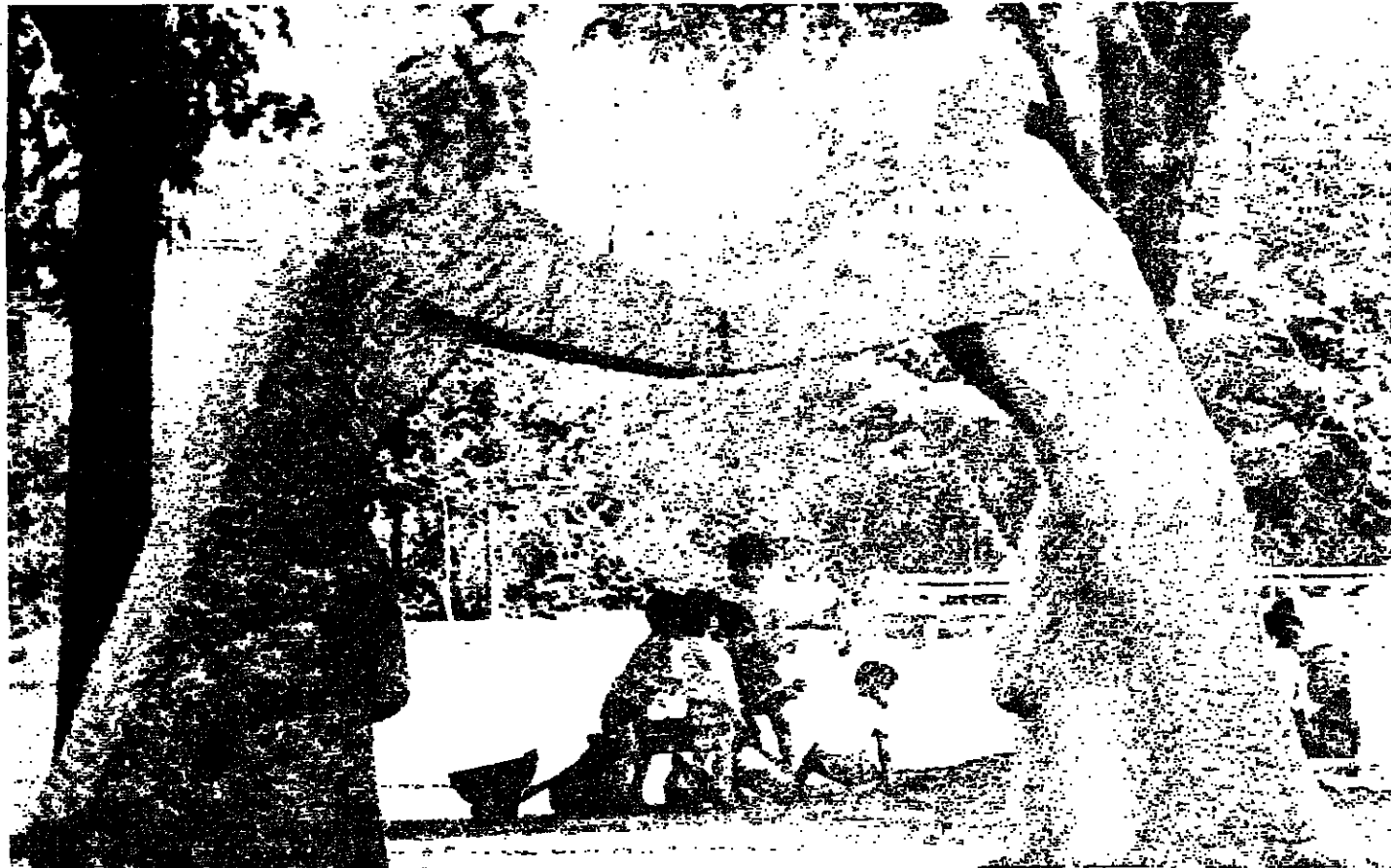
The four-power status of Berlin is a result of World War II. The fact that East Berlin was declared capital of the GDR is a breach of this status. In West Berlin the victorious powers have so far seen to it that no governmental functions of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be discharged there. This has led to considerable structural changes. The fact is that down to the end of the war Berlin was not only the largest industrial town in Europe, but also—for 300 years—a capital city forming a center of political life, art and the sciences. Much of this has gone by the board. Ministers and Bundestag deputies now come to Berlin only on visits; they have ceased to live here. Civil servants and diplomats pursue their calling in Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany. The political parties, associations and organizations no longer have their address in Berlin either. The same is true of trade unions, banks and large-scale companies which, with very few exceptions, have their business seat in West German towns.

West Berlin, this city forming an enclave

within the GDR, is dependent on external aid. Political security is guaranteed by the Western powers. The economy of West Berlin is interlaced with that of the European Community. Financial backing comes from the Federal Republic of Germany. There are, of course, Berliners who have grown so accustomed to the Allied guarantees and to aid from Bonn that their business enterprise and political imagination have become atrophied. This, however, is not the case generally. There are also successful and creative captains of industry in Berlin. Political life, too, has begun to move by virtue of the change of government in summer 1981: the CDU, after years in the opposition, will now have to show whether it can do better now that it is in office. From the viewpoint of the opposition benches, the SPD is discovering all the mistakes that have been made in West Berlin.

As a cultural metropolis with dedicated theaters, a first-rate opera house, a world famous philharmonic orchestra, notable museums and dozens of galleries, Berlin still enjoys a leading position. Owing to the peculiar political situation—there is no conscription here—Berlin has also become the capital of the alternative fraternity. Ecologists, pacifists, peace marchers, social dedicationists, left-wing groups, dropouts, but also squatters, drug addicts, anarchists and nihilists appear in Berlin in a concentration not found in any other German town. This has also given rise to a highly interesting subculture comprising art centers, theater groups, an alternative press, off-cinemas, and a many-faceted jazz and rock scene, in which there is always something new and interesting. This gives Berlin a certain touch left over from the 1920s, during which off-mainstream culture provided the humor on which official culture could thrive.

The question remains, however, whether all this is sufficient to achieve the survival of a metropolis through decades of isolation, to offset the loss of the immediate surroundings, and to supplant the function of an administrative center. It is true that even today there are a large number of federal agencies in Berlin,



CONSTANT REMINDER: Innocent children of West Berlin play under the shadow of the famous sculpture symbolizing reunification. The sculpture by Hilde Leest is situated by the Berlin Wall as a constant reminder of the aspirations of many Berliners.

but they do not discharge governmental functions. Industry has been through difficult years. Production growth has largely kept pace with that of the Federal Republic in spite of serious political crises in the 1950's and 1960's, but in the last twelve years the industrial work force has dropped by a third to its present level of 174,000. This was only partly due to rationalization—boosted productivity coupled with a reduction of jobs. Many firms, some of them quite well known, have discontinued branches of production to the detriment of Berlin, while shrinking from

measures against their works in Western Germany. Major investment operations by Ford, BMW, Tetrapak and other enterprises have not entirely compensated these losses.

After the war, Berlin's politicians tried to make up for the loss of the capital city function by giving the town symbolic assignments: Beacon of Liberty, shop window of the West—these were among the slogans designed to upgrade the image of West Berlin as a frontline city in the days of the Cold War. The erection of the Wall and the physical partition of the city defeated this conception for good.

The policy of detente brought new ideas: many people now thought that if one lived on an island, so to speak, one ought not to speak, one ought not to antagonize the sea. They had notions of being an entrepot for East-West trade, an air traffic junction between East and West, a center for international organizations. It was soon brought home to them that even in times of political calm there can be very heavy weather round Berlin. The GDR and the other countries of the Eastern bloc are not prepared to contribute to any improvement in the status of West Berlin—

unless they see a prospect of advantages for themselves.

The four-power agreement on Berlin, concluded in 1971, brought West Berlin notable advantages: facilitation of transit journeys to the Federal Republic; visiting arrangements for West Berliners, who had been unable since the erection of the Wall to travel more than occasionally to the eastern half of their city or to the GDR; resumption of telephone services between the two sectors of the city. These were provisions regarding a state of affairs that was virtually unchanged. The agreement supplied no solution to the Berlin problem. West Berlin remains an enclave, and the East-West dispute about the status of the whole of Berlin was not ended. However, the Berlin agreement did achieve clarity in respect of some points. In future, differences were to be settled by peaceful means. The links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic were confirmed and their further development endorsed. In the eastern bloc the federal foreign service is entitled to act for Berlin, as has always been the case in the rest of the world.

All this, and other factors as well, offered a beginning for the consideration of various conceptions. Many politicians, however, still believed that the defunct capital city function could be replaced by a single new assignment, or they confined themselves to the conception of a perfectly normal large conurbation. Not even ten years were to pass before West Berlin emerged as a typical instance of practically all big-city problems: housing shortage, real estate speculation, influx of asylum-seekers, drug-taking, juvenile unemployment, air pollution.

Berlin is not a normal city, and will not be one as long as Germany is partitioned. More promising than anything else are the efforts to turn West Berlin into a supra-regional service center: exhibitions, congresses, planning and architecture, consulting, foreign trade, research and instruction data processing and retrieval, film production, tourism—these are a few examples.

The international tourism symposium, for instance, is so interesting that even a number of Eastern bloc countries take part in it—and this can only be to Berlin's advantage. The German Foundation for Developing Countries has been joined by the German Development Service, which is likely to give Berlin an important function in respect of the Third World. Such beginnings must be developed. West Berlin's air traffic is subject to strict regulations. Only airlines of the three Western powers are allowed to use the air corridors leading to West Berlin.

However, from Schönefeld airport in East Berlin not only operators from the Eastern Bloc, but also Western airlines and firms from neutral countries carry on a program of competitive dumping which deprives West Berlin of much of the charter business and also some of the regular traffic. Thought must be given to the question of how the airports in the two sectors of Berlin could cooperate better to their mutual advantage. There are many more fields for constructive East-West cooperation: science, documentation, world trade, environment protection. But only if the proposals are so attractive that the Eastern bloc countries can overcome their disinclination for contacts will successes be possible.

Pessimism and short-sightedness are for West Berlin just as detrimental as a provincial preoccupation with local politics. In the long term Berlin can survive only if it turns its special situation to special account.

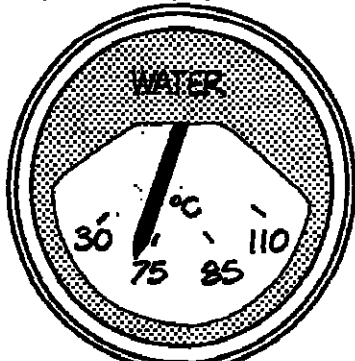
(Courtesy: Scala)

SELF-SERVICING

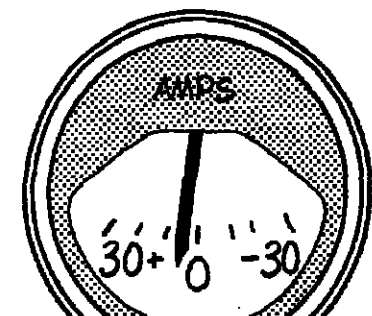
THIS WEEK: MAKING FULL USE OF THE INSTRUMENT PANEL

77 WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

THE WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE WILL GIVE GOOD WARNING IF YOUR ENGINE IS RUNNING TOO HOT OR TOO COLD.

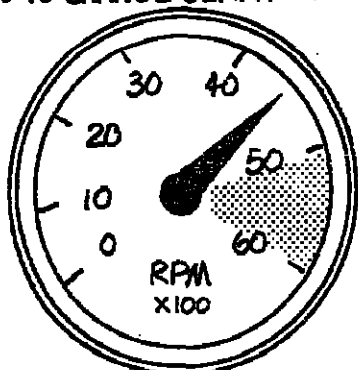


THE NORMAL RUNNING TEMP. OF 80-85°C IS REACHED AFTER DRIVING ABOUT 5 MILES. A SLIGHT INCREASE IS NORMAL FOR STOP-START JOURNEYS IN TOWN OR IN HOT WEATHER.



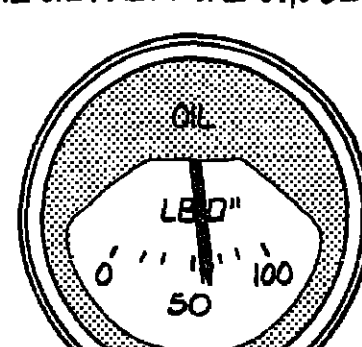
THE AMMETER UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS WITH THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WORKING PERFECTLY, WILL SHOW A HIGH + READING AT FIRST THEN IT WILL DROP BACK (ABOVE) TO INDICATE A LOW TRICKLE CHARGE. DEFECTS LIKE A BROKEN OR LOOSE FAN BELT OR A FAULTY DYNAMO WILL SHOW AS A DISCHARGE (-).

THE REV COUNTER OR TACHOMETER GIVES AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE ENGINE SPEED IN ANY GEAR AND IS USEFUL IN ENABLING YOU TO CHANGE GEAR AT THE



RIGHT MOMENT FOR MAXIMUM ECONOMY OR PERFORMANCE (ESPECIALLY IN A WELL INSULATED CAR) WHERE YOU CAN'T LISTEN FOR ENGINE REVS. MAXIMUM REVS ARE USUALLY MARKED IN RED.

THE OIL PRESSURE GAUGE



UNLIKE THE OIL WARNING LIGHT WHICH COMES ON WHEN THE OIL PRESSURE IS DANGEROUSLY LOW AND DAMAGE MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN DONE, THIS GAUGE WILL GIVE AN IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF PRESSURE LOSS. IF THIS HAPPENS WHILE YOU ARE DRIVING, YOU MUST STOP AND INVESTIGATE.

the BUMBLES

of mumbles

The missing pearl--Part II

By Alexandra Frith

Back at Dearlo Bumble's home beneath the pebbles, Dearlo and Lillypop were also putting the final touches to Dooley the Dragon's birthday cake. It looked really good. Good enough to eat, which was the idea.

Toggler ran his finger around the edge of the bowl to finish off the last of the cake mixture.

"Delicious!" he smiled at Lillypop, smacking his lips.

"Thank you, Toggler. I hope you'll enjoy it even more when I've baked it," Lillypop replied.

She then gently placed the cake in the oven and turned to Dearlo. "Let's go up above now and have a little walk along the shoreline. As we have all worked so hard today, the fresh air will be good for us."

So the three friends clambered up their seaweed ladder to push aside their toppebble. Soon all three were happily skipping across the pebbles in the afternoon sunshine, when Toggler saw something shining in the sunlight at the water's edge. He skipped over to it and was amazed to see a beautiful pearl, bobbing up and down on the little waves. He turned and called to Dearlo and Lillypop to come and see.

"It's beautiful!" Lillypop exclaimed.

"It's the biggest pearl I've ever seen," Dearlo said, holding it in his hands. It shone in the sunshine with all the pretty colors of the rainbow.

"Come, let us take it home and put it away safely," said Lillypop.

"It would be a very nice present for Dooley," suggested Dearlo.

"What a good idea!" agreed Toggler.

"Yes, I think that is a marvelous idea," said Lillypop. "We'll give it to Dooley for his birthday."

So the three little Bumbles went home.

Dearlo carefully holding the pearl.

Back in the mermaids' home there was chaos everywhere. Things were turned upside down and sideways. Lila and Lilo were both crying. "We are sorry, Mother! It was very foolish of us to take the pearl for a plaything without asking. What shall we do? Is it lost forever?" cried Lilo.

"Dearest Lilo and Lila, I am sorry too. I do not know what we shall do. It is the sacred pearl of the merfolk. Without it we cannot hold our birthday celebrations as it is a wishing pearl. Anyone who has a birthday has a wish and it always comes true. Now the wishing pearl is missing. I dread to think what your father will say when he comes home," she finished.

Lilo and Lila continued to search and cry at the same time. Their mermother could see how upset they both were, so she wondered if perhaps the Magic Cave could help them. So, with her two merchildren, the mermaid glided out to head for the Magic Cave that could perhaps tell them where the missing wishing pearl was.

Soon, they were all outside a very dark cave and Lila held Lilo's hand very tightly as

she was a little bit afraid.

"Don't worry, Lila," said Lilo, squeezing her hand gently. What he didn't want his mermother to know was that he too was afraid, but being a merboy, could not show it.

Their mermother beckoned the merchildren to her side and asked them to be quiet while she asked the Magic Cave to help her. She called out...

"Magic Cave, under the sea. Please can you help me. The wishing pearl has gone astray On Lilo and Lila's birthday. We cannot find it, try we might! Can you see it with your sight? If you can, we'll return it soon to its place, before full moon."

There was a pause, then a voice boomed out, loud and clear...

"Lilo and Lila lost the pearl. Left it in waters, all a swirl. The currents took it far away. They, too, played ball on this day. They threw it up into the sky. For the waves to catch and toss it high. It landed up on Mumbles beach. And fell within the Bumbles' reach." The mermother turned quickly to Lila and Lilo and took their hands. "We must away to Mumbles!"

So, all three swam away, hair streaming behind them, as they swam on and on to Mumbles...

(To be concluded next week)



Illustrations by Nicolas Dumine



Study of educational system

Singapore women shy away from jobs

By Estela Carreon

SINGAPORE (Depthnews)—Job opportunities are on the rise in Singapore, but it is yet unlikely that women will soon be forming a major part of this bustling city-state's work force.

A study by Elsie Yu Chee attributes the secondary participation of women to what she calls a "fundamental asymmetry in the economic roles played by the sexes." Women, in short, do not yet fit into the job market.

With manpowers as "a critical factor" in its economic growth, especially because of the rapidly declining birth rate, Singapore has been urging its womenfolk to enter the employment scene which is projected to expand by 3 percent or 41,400 new jobs yearly.

The campaign, however, has not been very successful. At present, the labor force is only 34.5 percent female and women account for more than two-thirds of the economically inactive population, according to Miss Chee.

A primary reason is the generally "low and limited education" of women (83 percent of those aged 15 and above have primary or little schooling). "They are not motivated to enter the labor market as their command of wages is not high," notes Miss Chee. In many cases, the salary hardly compensates for extra expenses like hiring househelp, paying for meals and transportation.

The general situation itself is short of desirable although it has improved. The 1980 census revealed that about one million Singaporeans are within the school age of 6 to 24 years but only about half of them go to school or a training institution. Of these 47 percent were girls.

Explaining the educational system in Singapore, Miss Chee says that Singaporeans enjoy free education. Under the new system in the primary level, students are streamed into three categories.

The normal stream (P6N) takes six years to complete, the extended stream (P8E) eight years and the monolingual stream (P8M) also eight years. The P8M students will be required to leave the school system and with the P8E group may pursue vocational training with the Vocational and Industrial Training Board (VITB).

P6N students are then streamed into different secondary courses depending on how they perform in the primary six leaving examination, which may place them in the normal (S4N), express (S4E) or special (S4S) streams. These are awarded commensurate certificates of completion. Normal stream students may then proceed to pre-university education leading to the advanced level unless required to transfer to VITB courses.

On the whole, the picture for girls is promising at the pre-tertiary levels. Miss Chee reveals that of 296,600 primary students in 1980, 47 percent were girls. Fifty-one percent of the 170,316 students in the secondary and pre-university category were also female.

But despite the favorable educational climate, Miss Chee notes a high dropout rate with 17,186 students between primary one and secondary three levels leaving school

prematurely. A further 8,948 left with less than three ordinary level passes, she observes. Out of the total of 26,134 only 20 percent or 5,279 joined the VITB for vocational training. "Many," she remarks, "would be unemployable."

"To catch these youths it is necessary to consider progressive education whereby primary school leavers will constitute the largest number of potential entrants to the bottom spectrum in the work force," Miss Chee suggests. She adds that they can do jobs requiring less complex technical-service skills while leavers from the secondary level may be taken into the regular skilled trades.

In tertiary education, female enrolment in 1980 in Singapore's four institutions were as follows: National University of Singapore, 42 percent of 10,714 students; the Singapore Polytechnic, 20 percent of 5,004 full-time enrollees and 21 percent of 3,270 part-time students; Ann Technical College, 28 percent of 2,831 students and Institute of Education, 85 percent of 2,328 students.

Miss Chee also points out that in 1980, girls

training with the VITB were only 22.5 percent of total trainees and they were concentrated in commercial education. The proportion is higher in part-time course (35 percent) but dipped again to 22 percent at the higher level of technical colleges. "It is apparent that vocational training has little appeal to females," she observes.

She suggests looking into the family background, reasons for dropping out, social circumstances and profile of female school leavers as a step toward making fuller use of labor force potential. She further recommends making an in-depth study of female training and employment, and exploring the feasibility of advocating equal training and employment opportunities backed by legislation which would provide incentives, set targets and prescribe penalties for employers.

Miss Chee says she made the study as food for thought especially for the Education and Personal Development Committee of the Singapore Council of Women's Organizations, "hopefully to shed light on the future of Singapore girls and women."

In Western Europe, North America

Teenage girls risk heart attacks by smoking

By Thomas Land

LONDON (LOS)—Teenage girls in Western Europe and North America are smoking and drugging themselves into the risk of middle-aged heart failure.

In many Western countries, the heaviest teenage smokers today are girls rather than boys. Girls face added danger from prolonged use of drugs.

These are among the disturbing conclusions of a survey carried out by the World Health Organization, WHO based on statistics from 22 countries.

WHO warns that the rise in female smoking, in combination with the use of drugs which has risen more than ever before, increases the risk later in life of circulatory disorders such as cerebral thrombosis and hemorrhage as well as coronary heart diseases.

The number of young people sampled in the survey varied from 500 in Ethiopia to 100,000 in Canada. Countries where the girl smokers have caught up with the boys or have out-smoked them include Canada, the

United States, Holland, France, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, New Zealand and Uruguay.

Mid-teenage boys have continued to out-smoke girls in Britain, Australia, India, Finland, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea. With a few exceptions, the survey showed that smoking is on the rise for teenagers of both sexes — and that the older they are, the more they smoke.

However, in Canada and the United States, the smoking rate for male teenagers is at last beginning to subside. In Sweden, thanks to a vigorous national campaign, smoking rates for both sexes have fallen since the early 1970s.

WHO's propaganda campaign against smoking aims to puncture myths promoted by the tobacco industry. Cigarette manufacturers suggest, for example, in advertising campaigns directed at the young, that sporting life and cigarettes go well together.

A French and Swiss study points to the contrary — concluding that smoking is detrimental to performance on the field. Despite

the image conveyed by advertising, the majority of those engaged in sports do not smoke.

In the French study, carried out by Professor J.C. Labadie of the University of Bordeaux, 60 percent of the 400 athletes surveyed were found to be non-smokers and the rest only light smokers. The more individualistic the sport, the less likely it is that the athlete smokes.

In the Swiss study, 8,000 army recruits aged 19 were put through a 12-minute run. According to Professor Theodore Abelin of the University of Berne, non-smokers covered 2.6 kilometers in that time while the average distance for 10-a-day smokers was 2.3 kilometers.

A study of 3,000 young Finns aged 12 to 19, carried out by Professor Arja Eskola of the Finnish Cancer Registry in Helsinki, found smokers twice as likely to catch colds and four times as susceptible to tonsillitis as non-smokers.

WHO says that "such facts as these are leading to a budding movement to dissociate smoking from sports."

Artistry of Zandra Rhodes

By Bettjane Levine

LOS ANGELES (LAT)—England may be economically down at the moment, but English designer Zandra Rhodes says the empire will rise again. "It's inevitable," she explains. "Because England is an idea country. Our people stick their necks out and dare to do original things. The rest of the world desperately needs individuality right now."

There is no more individual than Rhodes. Her shades-of-pink hair, mouse-code eyebrows and the bright red "third eye" painted in the center of her forehead are but small manifestations of the individuality that also marks her wearable works of art.

Rhodes' clothes are hand-crafted road maps of her fantasies. They are not reproducible by anyone else, even in this copy-machine age, because Rhodes' genius bypasses the mechanical entirely.

She buys fabric in its greige state, dyes it to her own color specifications, then has it printed (10 yards at a time) with the intricate designs she first creates with a paint brush on canvas. The printed fabric then goes to a staff of about 30 craftspeople whom Rhodes employs in a three-story London townhouse. Rhodes transmits oral instructions to the staff as they embellish each yard of fabric with beads, quilting jewels, braids, tassels — or whatever the particular fantasy involves. What eventually emerges is a long or short dress or cloak, always of natural fiber, always priced at more than \$2,000 in the stores.

The designer explained all this — and more — in a lecture to members and guests of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art's costume council recently. At the end, she received the sort of standing ovation usually reserved for virtuosos in the performing arts. (The intricacy of her thought processes, as revealed in her remarks, were no less intrigu-

ing than the intricacies of the print designs and finished gowns that were displayed as she talked.) Rhodes was here on her way to La Jolla's (Calif.) Museum of Contemporary Art, where a retrospective of her work was presented.

Rhodes' printed message to guests at that event was as follows: "These dresses represent my life. Some you will love, others you may not love. Some are minis, because I love them. Fashion is such that you must feel free to wear things in which you feel happiest. Remember, the wearer is as important as the designer."

Rhodes really lives by those words. Her jewelry, makeup and hair color would turn a conformist pale with fear. Who would dare to go out on a daily basis, looking so... colorful? Rhodes would and does, she explains, because her appearance is simply an extension of the fantasy through which she perceives — and transforms — all reality. The "third eye" that currently dots her forehead, for example, is a result of a recent trip to India that inspired her fall collection.

Presented in London a few weeks ago, the show featured swirling clouds of incense, sitar music, and silken tents from which models emerged wearing jewels around their eyes, silk fabric twined in their pigails, and huge stiff ruffs standing up from their heads.

India's influence was felt in the colors of her clothes (mango, saffron, Indian sunset pink) and in the styles (raj tunics worn with ruched jersey leggings, sari-shape dresses and cloaks.)

The collection was authentic Rhodes rather than authentic Indian, yet the mood, shapes and colors of the clothes seemed to transport the audience to another place and another time. And that is the real artistry of Zandra Rhodes.



COMPANIONS: Few cats have owls for companions. But at a zoo keeper's house in Warwickshire, England, where people can take injured animals, many strange friendships occur. In this case a baby owl was found deserted and nearly dead on the road. The zoo keeper has nursed it back to health. And now the bird has no fear of the cat and freely shares the cat's plate of meat.

On wedding anniversary Charles and Diana: fairytale continues

By Mark S. Smith

LONDON (AP) — Prince Charles and Princess Diana marked their first wedding anniversary Thursday amid signs the public's interest in their storybook lives has not waned.

A year after Charles and Diana exchanged vows at St. Paul's Cathedral in a spectacle witnessed by millions worldwide, the royal couple and their 38-day-old baby, Prince William, spent the day quietly in their London apartments at Kensington Palace.

No special celebration was planned. The only engagement for Charles for the day was brief excursion to a Royal Air Force base west of London to welcome home the 1st battalion Welsh Guards from the Falklands Islands.

To mark the anniversary, however, Buckingham Palace on Wednesday released a series of formal pictures of the 33-year-old heir to the throne, his wife, 21, and William, the second-in-line. The photos were taken by Lord Snowdon, former husband of Queen Elizabeth II's sister, Princess Margaret.

In the year since Charles' and Diana's mid-summer wedding distracted the nation from its record unemployment, urban rioting and Irish hunger strike, the young couple has added an informal touch to the 1,000-year-old British monarchy.

With her short, swept-back hair style lace-ruffle clothes and easy way with children, the earl's daughter and former kindergarten teacher has rocketed to the top of popularity polls.

She also has charted a decidedly independent course. At the wedding, she promised to love and cherish Charles, but not to obey him,

as tradition demanded. Rather than have William born at royal residence, she went to a hospital to give birth — with Charles in attendance — and went home just 21 hours after the delivery.

Since the birth, their home in rural Gloucestershire has been reverberating to the sound of rock music, to which she's dancing to get back into shape, British press reports say. When the infant prince is christened next Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, a reporter, a photographer and a television camera will be present for the first time to record the event.

Charles, too, is immensely popular and often bends the rules of royal stuffiness. A patron of artistic and philanthropic societies, he repeatedly strays from security cordons to seek out Britons from all walks of life.

The day they were married, one million people lined London's streets to see the young prince and the titled lady from the castle next door ride in coaches from Buckingham Palace to the cathedral. An estimated 800 million people watched on television.

On June 21, the night Diana gave birth, bands played, 41-gun salutes resounded over the British capital. It was Diana, leaving the hospital with young William in her arms, who led newscasts the next night. A whopping jump in nationwide unemployment that boosted the total over 3 million — 12.8 percent of the work force — was relegated to the closing minutes.

And last Tuesday, when Britain observed a nationwide day of thanks giving for its victory over Argentina in regaining the Falkland Islands, Fleet Street's front pages carried pictures of the princess on her first official outing since the birth.



FIRST ANNIVERSARY: Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and his wife, the Princess of Wales, celebrated their first wedding anniversary privately Thursday.

The lonely woman in Buckingham Palace

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON (LOS) — In a strange way, the queen's recent unnerving experience — waking up to the drawing of the curtains and finding a strange man sitting on her bed — may have brought her closer to the nation than any number of media-saturated "walkabouts."

Men may have sounded off in parliament and *The Times* about the scandal of lapsed security, and demanded a whole pyramid of heads.

Women, irrespective of any feeling they may have had about the monarchy as an institution, will immediately have identified with a woman in an all too familiar situation — if not in the bedroom, then in the cinema, the bus, the dark suburban street.

Here was the sovereign face to face with life-as-it- goes in Liverpool 8 or Acacia Avenue, but with one vital difference. Acacia Avenue is today half-prepared for it. Buckingham Palace, apparently, is not.

The palace, once called the "ugliest building in England," is less a habitation than a sprawling institution. By day up to 360 people may be working there.

At night the number is down to 60, mostly lodged in quarters remote from the royal apartments. In 51 acres of gardens and gravel, this building of 600 rooms is surely the spookiest house in London.

The royal apartments, on the first and second floors, are described as a "separate residence" within the rectangular complex but they are not nearly as watertight as that sounds. There are doors leading to them from the servants' quarters and state rooms, and the windows would give an insurance assessor nightmares.

Security is based on the outer defenses, pressure and sound sensors, that are supported to ring bells in the ears of distant policemen. Only they go off so often that nobody takes much notice.

A Scotland Yard inquiry is said to have exposed the lapses, human and electronic, that enabled a man to climb the palace wall, enter a ground-floor room (housing the queen's stamp collection), leave it, climb a drainpipe or ladder to a first-floor window, and enter the queen's bedroom.

What the Scotland Yard report can hardly

be expected to encompass is the question of whether the present way of running the palace is the best for the country or the queen.

The life of the sovereign is as amazing an exercise in anachronism as Britain can provide. Customs and formalities from the reign of Richard II and Henry VIII surround a constitutional monarchy that strives to meet the needs of a twentieth century state.

The Civil Service Yearbook lists 99 members of the queen's household who might be described as executives, as opposed to her lesser employees who are simply "staff" — for example, 58 housemaids and 53 pages, footmen and other male servants.

It is often difficult to distinguish between the "real" and the "honorary" among title holders. The keeper of the queen's swans, does actually mind the swans and has a house on the Thames. But the queen's barginaster (unpaid) merely accompanies the sovereign from the palace to Westminster for each state opening of Parliament.

Ladies in waiting and women of the bedchamber are each paid less than \$2,000 a year and attend the queen on a rota arranged by the mistress of the robes, now the Duchess of Grafton. The 80-strong queen's bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard are unpaid and must only occasionally.

The three most senior active members of the household are the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward and the master of the horse.

The Lord Chamberlain, at present 64-year-old Lord Maclean, is responsible for matters "above stairs," a domain that includes everything from state visits to most of the appointments to the household. The queen sees him regularly but not every day.

The Lord Steward is formally responsible for matters "below stairs," that is to say most of the domestic arrangements of the palace. But in practice these turn out to be handled by the master of the household, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, once chief of staff at NATO naval headquarters, who is responsible for a characteristically mixed bag of functions that range from co-responsibility for the palace police (shared with Scotland Yard) to administration of the dining room.

These are among the many officials responsible for the running of the queen's household. Their appointment is her per-

sonal choice but they are not necessarily those to whom she is closest in day-to-day relations. Her closer contacts are reserved for the ladies-in-waiting, her dresser "Bobo" (Miss Margaret MacDonald) whom she has known since she was a baby; and her private secretary, Sir Philip Moore.

Even within this more intimate circle, the queen lives a spartan and sometimes lonely life — a loneliness that must have struck her painfully that Friday morning, when it took 10 minutes to summon a response to her telephone and alarm button.

Her day normally begins at 7.45 when a maid brings tea to her room and breakfast is set out in the room between her apartment and that of the Duke of Edinburgh. When the duke is there they normally breakfast together, listening to the morning BBC news or looking through the newspapers.

They break off — to the duke's continuing despair — to listen to the pipes of the Royal Pipe Major on the terrace below (a routine established by Queen Victoria). At 9.30 each of them go to their separate studies to work. The duke to his correspondence and the queen to "do her boxes," i.e. read the cabinet minutes and other official papers sent from Whitehall.

Her first visitor during this period is normally her private secretary, who provides one of the few contacts, both frank and relaxed, with the "real" world outside. If there are no outside engagements, the second half of the morning is given over to receiving distinguished visitors — ranging from church or other national leaders to foreign ambassadors presenting letters of credence.

The queen accepts up to 70 outside engagements a year, in addition to possible state visits overseas. Fourteen times a year there are investitures; four times there are garden parties (of them in Scotland). Each Tuesday, except in the parliamentary recess, she receives the prime minister. From time to time there are meetings of the four-man "acting" Privy Council, at which she gives verbal assent to orders-in-council.

It is the evenings, when the police guard comes on duty outside her apartment, that the queen appears most isolated in her palace life. Unless it is a "banquet evening" in the state apartments, dinner is sent up in insulated containers from the kitchens 200 yards

away.

The queen and the duke (if he is there) generally serve themselves, as they do at breakfast, and — separately or together — watch television. When all else fails, it is said, the queen does the *Daily Telegraph* crossword puzzle.

Little wonder that she longs for Fridays, when she can quit sprawling "Buck House" and get down to her horses at Windsor Castle, 25 miles from London.

Duck in plum sauce

Deep-fry a duck marinated in soy sauce until browned, and remove. In another wok (deep frying pan) put 10 cups of water and add soy sauce, sugar, green onion, ginger, and other ingredients except plums. Boil for 10 minutes and then add duck and simmer until done. (Save the broth for use in the plum sauce.)

Use a ratio of 3 Suchow plums to 1 dried plum to make the plum sauce. First soak the plums for two hours in 2 cups of water, then add 1 cup of rock candy and boil for 20 minutes. Use a wooden stick or soup spoon to squeeze the softened plums so that the plum meat separates from the pit and then remove the pits. Stir the plums together with the broth to make the plum sauce.

Cut the duck in small pieces and arrange on a platter. Then cover with the plum sauce. (The leftover sauce can be stored in a jar for future use.)

Ingredients:
1 whole duck (or chicken)
green onions
ginger
plums
2/3 cup soy sauce
2 tsp sugar
2 dried plums
1/2 lb Suchow
star anise
wild pepper
licorice
preserved plums

Use of herbs, spices in Arabian cooking

By Jessica Thompson Lowery

Arabian cooking is outstanding in the use of spices. The available variety in the local spice souks seems endless and confusing especially to Westerners. Almost every kitchen whether rustic or modern has some sort of rack with small containers of herbs and spices. Yet, most Western cooks treat herbs and spices with awe. In reality these ingredients are like magic potions with the ability to change a dish from dreary to inspired.

Look at your collection. Have you held onto a little used spice or herb for three or more years? The shelf life of most herbs and spices is only six months to one year. It would be wise for you to toss out any herb or spice if the color has faded and the aroma or flavor has become faint. It is better to buy these ingredients in small amounts and label the container with the purchase date.

Most cooks like to keep seasonings handy for cooking and so you usually find the spice rack over the stove. This is a mistake for heat is one of the worst enemies of herbs and spices. The best place would be one that is cool, dry and away from light. Don't be afraid to try out new seasonings. The spices in the souk are the same as Western spices but many of them are in their natural form and with a little experience you may learn to identify them. Spice vendors and the supermarkets sell ground spices in small plastic bags. Acquaint yourself with a new herb or spice before cooking with it.

Herbs and spices should not overpower the true flavor of food but should enhance it. When using a new herb or spice always start with small amounts. It is best to start with the more well-known herbs and spices before trying the more exotic ones.

The next consideration would be whether to use fresh versus dried. Keep in mind that spices and herbs tend to become more concentrated when dried. The finer a spice or herb is ground the more intense the flavor.

In bookshops throughout the Kingdom one may find a number of excellent cookbooks with recipes for using most of these delightfully fragrant and aromatic herbs and spices. Become a creative cook, explore the use of these magic potions. The following descriptions of herbs and spices and their most common uses may help you to explore the realm of exotic flavors.

Rosemary: A spiky herb whose flavor comes from tannin and camphor and its taste is bitter and blatantly strong if overused. It is used in fish, lamb and roast meat dishes, stuffings, bread and potatoes.

Dill: Comes in a whispy fragrant weed form or in the stronger form of seed. Dill enhances the flavor of lamb dishes, seafood,

salmon, and vegetables such as cucumber, beets and potatoes. Used in pickling in both fresh and dried forms.

Bay leaf: Comes from an evergreen laurel tree and has an aroma reminiscent of honey and balsam. Used in stews, meat marinades, corned beef, and pickling. Also widely used in Creole cooking.

Basil: The most common variety is the sweet basil with smooth green leaves and other kinds include a lemon-scented, a purple opal and a larger lettuce leaf type. It has a robust flavor and tastes clove-like, being rich, warm and peppery. Used in fish, salads, shellfish, eggs and tomatoes.

Oregano: A perennial herb from the mint family with a fragrance reminiscent of peppermint, pine and cloves. Used in stews, tomatoes, salad dressings and shellfish. Popular in Italian, Greek, Spanish and Mexican cooking.

Sage: A shrubby perennial whose grayish-green leaves are used for seasoning and in medicine. Its flavor is very pungent and permeating. First used as a digestive cure-all. Uses now include seasoning for turkey or chicken stuffing, game, fish chowders and vegetable dishes.

Cinnamon: Reddish brown strips of the inner bark of a tree of the laurel family. May be ground or pulverized into powder. Used in meats, desserts or sweets, medicine and as a tea. Has a pleasant spicy aroma.

Allspice: A fruit of a West Indian tree called allspice because its flavor seems to be combined of many different flavors. Small balls with a peppery smell and can be ground or pulverized into powder. Useful in baking meat dishes and as a tea.

Coriander: An annual plant of the carrot family and looks like parsley when fresh. When dried the seeds look like tiny balls with strings attached. Aromatic and flavorful and is used in salads and stews. Also used as a seasoning or garnish.

Cardamom: An aromatic straw colored pod of the various plants from the ginger family. Pod contains minute black seeds. Its uses include flavoring for Arabic and Turkish coffee, baking, breath fresher and medicinal.

Mint: A plant with opposite leaves and small vertically arranged flowers. Mint has a delightful fragrance and can be easily dried and stored for use when fresh mint is not available. Used in salads, beverages and as a garnish. Also used in medicine.

Sesame: A tropical herbaceous plant with small oval seeds that are edible and also yield an oil used in cooking. The seeds themselves are also used in cooking and baking. A paste called tahina is made from the seeds and used in such dishes as humos and babg ghannouj.



LOOM: Most village homes in Turkey have small looms for weaving rugs.

Rug weaving can be a rewarding pastime

By Aysel Ushuata

ISTANBUL — Rug or kilim weaving is an ancient home craft. Most homes in the old times used to have small looms, and today in the villages of Turkey this tradition still continues.

The girls weaving carpets or kilims either earn money by selling them or keep them for themselves to use in their future home when they get married. This craft of high artistic quality is becoming popular in the cities nowadays among young girls as a hobby for leisure time, and they get special training to learn how to weave.

"Carpet or kilim weaving is so delicate that it is usually done by women and children who become extremely quick at it," says an expert.

In order to start weaving you need a loom, dyed fibers, a pair of shears, a comb and a knife. Carpet weaving is of two general types: the flat stitch, resulting in a thin tough fabric of handsome geometric patterns, which are called kilims, and the knotted pile. Both have been used with beautiful results for centuries.

The loom consists of two upright timbers set according to the width of the rug to be woven, and the top and bottom is joined by rollable cross timbers. The line of work is lowered to the level of the hands of the weaver who sits upon the bench, and the completed weaving is wound upon the lower timber.

Wool, cotton and silk are the fibers used in the weaving. Camels, goats and sheep provide the supply of wool. The next important material after wool is cotton and it consists of vegetable fiber. Silk is the most expensive fiber to use. The fibers are spun into threads. Dyes from special plantations are used to dye the threads. Vegetable dyes have soft natural shades and are obtained from the roots, barks, leaves, flowers and seeds of innumerable plants and trees.

The leaves of indigo, for instance, are the

source of blue, the root of madder give the red color and the stigmas of saffron the yellow. Since these colors never fade, they are the most popular dyes for the carpets.

The first labor of weaving is the stringing of the loom with strands of yarn, wool, cotton or silk. This is called "warp", and the weaving is done on this yarn.

Kilim weaving is the easiest. Kilims are flat surfaced, smooth rugs. They are in fashion today because of their decorative value as well as usefulness. Their lively colors suit modern furnished houses, and they can be used not only on the floor but as bedspreads and as wall hangings.

To make a kilim the weaver inserts the strands of yarn crosswise through the warp, with change of color to effect a design. The various colors are woven separately in narrow parallel bands. The result is a rug of flat surface, the front and back alike.

The other form of weaving is the rug of pile surface. The pile is the product of yarn, hand-knotted millions of times into the warp. To tie a knot a weaver passes an end of dyed yarn between two adjacent warp strings around over one and under the other, and snaps the two loops into the line of weaving and cuts the yarn with the knife. The operation is repeated.

The miracle of weaving is not only the hand-tying of millions of knots but the expression of masterly design through the medium of millions of knots. A large drawing is ruled into squares and, each color in the square represents a particular knot. The weaver follows these instructions.

Compactness is attained by hammering down the rows as each is completed. Steel comb is used for combing out the pile before trimming. Shears are used for trimming the pile. The finished carpet is washed, and this washing process brings out the colors and gives the carpets its softness.

Intricate floral designs A household in miniature

TAIPEI — The chair on display is covered in green upholstery, moves smoothly on casters and is meticulously carved with intricate floral designs. Called a lady's chair by the maker, it is based on an original from Britain's Victorian era, and has a "gentleman's chair" companion piece. It is one of many included in what is in effect a renaissance of European furniture styles in Taiwan. But each one of the chairs is only 2 inches high, and while the doll's house proportions would delight any child, they are more aimed at the adult collector.

Miniature furniture is included in statistics for Taiwan's toy industry, which last year earned \$38 million in foreign exchange, making it the second largest in Southeast Asia. But makers of the pieces regard them as art rather than toys, since so much craftsmanship goes into them.

The collector of mini furniture has a wide choice of items, including tables, beds, closets, pianos and cupboards as well as chairs. The dining room table has an extension in case the owner wants to entertain. The accessories will fit in any room in the house, and include such items as stationery holders, staircases, wall-paper, carpeting, porcelain and pottery utensils, artistic lamps, bath-room equipment and paintings, all copied to the last detail despite their small size.

The mini furniture industry was started in Europe as a means of entertaining the aristocracy.

Although demand was small at first, the popularity of the products soon spread to the huge American market and many manufacturers entered the line. As mini furniture became a big-selling item, production was taken over by Hong Kong and Taiwan, where large pools of skilled and low-cost labor were available.

When production first started in Taiwan, manufacturers had gifts for children in mind. But as collectors entered the market, quality was improved, and stiff competition soon assured that only makers of the highest standard survived.

Accompanying the higher quality came a new manufacturing method which involved using thin strips of wood shaped by treatment with hot and cold water. Prices inevitably rose, until today a Victorian-style chair can cost between \$20 and \$40, and an entire furniture set goes for up to \$500. Although Taiwan's labor is not so cheap any more, and the recession is taking its toll of other industries, makers of mini furniture still manage to maintain a 20 percent annual growth rate.

Strict quality control has been a big factor in the success of the industry, particularly since the products are shipped to countries with different humidity levels, which might warp the wood. As standards of living have risen, people in Taiwan have also become interested in collecting mini furniture. This has further helped to expand markets for manufacturers, and brought more prosperity to one of Taiwan's leading "mini industries."



With oil imports rising

U.S. trade gap widens by \$3b

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — The United States foreign trade deficit rose to \$3.44 billion in June, the highest monthly total since January, pushed upward by a moderate new surge in oil imports, the U.S. Commerce Department has reported.

The June total put the merchandise trade deficit for the first half of the year at \$16 billion, less than half the \$39.7 billion for all of last year.

But commerce economist David Lund said the expected U.S. economic recovery in coming months should lead to greater demand for imported goods and, therefore, to greater monthly deficits than in the first half of the year.

Asked how this year's total deficit is likely to compare with last year's, he said "I think it would be near those numbers."

"It depends on how much growth we get in the second half," he said. If recovery is stronger than expected, the deficit could be

greater, he said, since rising economic activity and the deficit "sort of go in lock-step."

If that is so, as many economists believe, signs of U.S. economic recovery were scarce in the June trade report outside of the increase in oil imports.

In fact, imports of manufactured goods actually declined slightly from the May total. That would seem to be an indication that U.S. companies were still either unable or unwilling to bring in foreign goods, even under the advantageous conditions of the currently strong U.S. dollar.

And imported oil, although up from May, was still at a relatively low level, the report indicated. Oil imports in June averaged 5.47 million barrels per day, the highest since January's 6.84 million per day. The average had steadily declined since January to May's 4.07 million, the lowest daily average since the Commerce Department began keeping such records in 1974.

But figures so far this year — averages of 5.52 million barrels per day in the first quar-

ter and 4.59 million in the second — are still well under the 6.1 million per day average for all of last year.

One sidelight of the increased oil imports: The nation's trade balance with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries dropped back to a \$568 million deficit after showing a \$208 million May surplus — the first such surplus in memory.

Other details of the report indicated. Imports of all merchandise totaled \$22.26 billion in June, up from \$21.51 billion in May, the report said. Exports totaled \$18.82 billion, up from \$18.22 billion. That raised the monthly deficit to \$3.44 billion total, up from May's \$3.29 billion.

The deficit for petroleum products rose to \$4.88 billion from May's \$3.4 billion dollars. There was an \$875 million deficit for trade in manufactured goods compared with \$1.97 billion in May. Exports were up, and the decline in imports — though possibly negative sign for the overall economy — helped the deficit picture.

EEC slashes draft budget

BRUSSELS, July 29 (R) — European Economic Community governments headed for a clash with the European Parliament Thursday after budget ministers slashed millions of dollars off proposed spending increases for next year.

Community budget ministers agreed Wednesday night after 16 hours of talks to cut back heavily on a \$22 billion draft budget for 1983 put forward by the executive commission.

Diplomats said the ministers wanted to keep a tight rein on public spending in the community at a time when they were implementing austerity measures at home. But the

widely-ranging cuts, were likely to be vigorously opposed by the parliament which has a say in the size of parts of the budget, especially social spending, they said.

A plan to combat growing unemployment by giving more money to create jobs and retrain some of community's 11 million jobless was the only area to win a reprieve, they said. But even there, the ministers lopped off more than half of the \$350 million increase proposed by the commission for next year's spending on social programs.

Denmark's Secretary of State Otto Moeller, who chaired the meeting, told reporters the ministers had concentrated all increased expenditure on the plans to tackle unemployment. "You can always say you have not done enough but on the other hand you must realize everyone has tight budgets," he said.

Diplomats said that by agreeing to a 20 percent increase in social spending, the ministers had been forced to seek cuts elsewhere. Consequently, more money for boosting regional development and helping poor countries to become self-sufficient in food had been asked, they said.

Wednesday's meeting was the first of several this year before the final budget can be approved, a traditionally laborious and often protracted business. The ministers also agreed to shelve plans for a supplementary 1982 budget to make use of unexpected savings in agriculture.

EEC also shelved plans to spend up to \$1 billion on fighting unemployment at home and boosting food production in poor countries, diplomats sources said. The money, from the 1982 budget, was originally allocated to the community's eight million farmers but left unused because of changes in world food prices and dollar rates.

Equal work but slice of cake varies

GENEVA, July 29 (R) — A British steel worker has to labor more than twice as long as an American to buy a car, and a Brazilian has to work almost 10 times as much, the International Metalworkers Federation has said.

The Geneva-based federation, linking 14 million workers in 60 countries, said in its third annual survey of the purchasing power of working time that a north American steel worker could earn enough to buy a car in 636 hours. But a British steel worker would have to put in 1,434 hours and a Brazilian 5,208 hours.

In the electrical industry, a kilo (2.2 lb) of beef could be bought with 19 minutes work in North America. In Japan it took 69 minutes and in Malaysia two hours and 14 minutes, the federation said.

U.S. to borrow \$50.5 billion

WASHINGTON, July 29 (R) — The U.S. government has said it will borrow a record \$50.5 billion in the current quarter in order to finance the government's first \$100 billion budget deficit.

In addition, the government said it will need to borrow another \$44 billion to \$49 billion in the final three months of this year. Both the third and fourth quarter borrowing projections exceed the previous quarterly high of \$38.4 billion in the first three months of 1981. Total borrowing in the two quarters combined could exceed the full-year record of \$98.8 billion established last year.

Many analysts think treasury's demand for funds will push interest rates higher by reducing the amount of loan money available to private enterprise. Sprinkel disputed that analysis.

Missoni wins packaging award

CALIFORNIA, July 29 (SP) — Missoni, the sophisticated floral fragrance created in conjunction with Tai and Rosita Missoni, the famed Italian designer team, recently received the Fragrance Foundation's 1982 Recognition Award for Best Women's Fragrance Package Introduction (limited distribution).

The award was presented at the tenth annual Fragrance Foundation Awards gala held at the Sheraton Center in New York. Max Factor & Co.'s Robert Kamerschen, chief executive officer, and Linda Wachner, president and chief operating officer, accepted the award on behalf of the company. Selected from an impressive field of 17 nominated entries, the Missoni packaging was judged for excellence of overall design.

Dollar continues to advance

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, July 29 — The U.S. dollar continued to notch some small gains against the major European currencies Thursday. Trading was moderate at first, but dealers reported that the dollar was in heavy demand by the close of the European session as central bank intervention failed to stem the dollar's advances.

Eurodollar interest rates remained stable to firm with rises of about 1/16 percent recorded in the shorter tenors to take the one-month rate to 12 1/4 percent at one stage from 12 1/2 percent. This is despite the fact that one more major U.S. commercial bank — Citibank — cut back its prime lending rate to 15 1/2 percent from 16 percent. The money markets were still awaiting to see how U.S. interest rates would react to the announced Federal funding program for this coming quarter with the U.S. government stating that total borrowings would be just over \$50 billion for the next three months with probably the same amount required for the quarter after that. Interest rates could conceivably just remain stable if the U.S. economic recession continues, creating some spare lending capacity for the government sector as the private sector is unable or unwilling to borrow.

In the bullion markets gold and silver prices retreated, with silver prices showing yet again its extreme volatility. Silver prices fell back from Wednesday's \$7.09 trade at \$6.65 Thursday, while gold prices fell back to \$339.50 in New York on Wednesday night. Thursday saw a slight recovery in gold prices to \$341/\$342, but the bullion market is still predicting that continuing

international tensions will keep gold prices steady.

In the local markets, Thursday saw rial deposit rates remain stable with the short-dated funds edging slightly higher compared to Wednesday prices. The week-fixed funds traded at 8 1/2-9 1/4 percent levels — up by 1/4 percent — While the one-month JIBOR rates traded at 11-11 1/4 percent. The longer maturities continued to be priced at a higher level with the year-fixed quoted at 12 1/4-13 1/4 percent for most of the day. With the Eid holidays over, local institutions are once again beginning to see some sizeable liquidity inflows into the market. In the local exchanges, spot rial dollar rates remained dull, hardly changing from opening levels of 3.4405-15 levels despite the dollar's stronger performance in Europe.

The British pound fell back further on the European Thursday exchanges, to trade at 1.7360 from 1.7450 Wednesday with the markets now expecting some further falls in British base lending rates and interest rates in general. The German mark was also weaker at 2.4630 but later rose to 2.4590 levels, while the French franc fell sharply to 6.8560 from 6.7950 Wednesday. The Swiss franc — so far stable — fell back to 2.0890 (from 2.0650) and the yen did likewise — from 254.30 to 255.60.

London (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	338.25
Paris	341.24
Frankfurt	341.73
Zurich	342.15
Hong Kong	336.69

Russia's credit rating slips

LONDON, July 29 (AFP) — The Soviet Union's credit rating in Britain has slipped a notch, and Moscow will now have to pay a higher insurance premium on trade credits to the British trade ministry's export credit guarantee department.

The ECGD this week sent a confidential note to local banks and exporters saying that it was relegating the Soviets from their top A-rating as a credit risk to a B-rating on a scale descending from A to D.

Moscow will be demoted on Aug. 1 from its ranking with the most prosperous industrialized countries, moving to the lower notch which includes industrialized countries with rather less secure finances.

Informed sources stressed that the Soviet Union would continue to honor its trade debts on the nail, but added that the trade ministry believed Moscow presented a growing credit risk in the longer-term.

The move is a blow for British exporters, whose products will be more expensive and, therefore, less competitive to Moscow. But it also follows hard on the heels of another

nasty jolt for Moscow — the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) decision to raise the cost of OECD export credits to the Soviet Union.

The ECGD decision was motivated by the burden imposed on Moscow by the financial difficulties of its Eastern bloc Comecon countries, particularly Poland and Romania. The failure, once again, of the Soviet grain harvest, which will force Moscow to continue heavy imports of grain and other foodstuffs next year.

India set to get French uranium

PARIS, July 29 (AP) — The French government is ready to supply India with low-grade enriched uranium as part of a compromise between India and the United States, the newspaper *Le Monde* reported Thursday.

The respected daily said a tentative agreement was expected to be signed in Washington between India and the United States Thursday night, ending a four-year dispute over uranium supplies.

In 1963, the United States agreed to supply the fuel, but in 1978 the U.S. Senate blocked most shipments because India refused to agree to safeguards under the nuclear non-proliferation act.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Thursday		
	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.20	9.14
Bangladesh Taka		15.55
Belgian Franc (1,000)		75.90
Canadian Dollar		274.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	140.75	140.25
Dutch Guilder (100)	127.00	126.75
Egyptian Pound	3.38	3.49
Emirati Dirham (100)	95.40	95.70
French Franc (100)	50.75	50.45
Greek Drachma (1,000)	31.10	49.75
Indian Rupee (100)		36.00
Israeli Lira (100)		
Irish Punt (10,000)	5.75	5.75
Japanese Yen (1,000)	25.40	25.20
Jordanian Dinar	9.78	9.68
Kuwait Dinar	12.01	11.98
Lebanese Lira (100)	69.00	66.85
Malaysian Ringgit (100)	56.00	56.25
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.45
Philippine Peso (100)		40.95
Pound Sterling	6.05	6.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.70	94.60
Singapore Dollar (100)		161.20
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		30.85
Swiss Franc (100)	165.50	165.20
Syrian Lira (1,000)	58.50	60.00
Turkish Lira (1,000)		
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.25	75.20

Gold kg 38,300 38,100

100 Tola bar 4,460 4,420

Ones 1,220 1,190

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied

by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Province: Temporary surfacing in the Southern Province; Paving 11 graveyards in Taif	178	1,001	15-8-1982
"	Designing and building flood barriers in Najran; Improving and embellishing Al-Qaryat	176	500	8-8-1982
"	"	177	2,000	9-8-1982

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 9-10-140229-7-1982 — CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS:

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Ship	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1A	Vas De Dunkerque	Shobokshi	Conts/RoRo	10.7.82
2	Jeanette	Atzar	Gen./Reefed Onions	8.7.82
3	Golden Jordan	El Hawi	Sd. Wire/Pipe/Conts.	8.7.82
4	Gilvick-2	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	10.7.82
5	Giannis Xilas	Kanoo	Gen./Rice/Conts./Units	9.7.82
6	Sincere Trade	Gulf	Gen./Rice/Reefed	11.7.82
7	Saudi Eagle	M.E.S.A.	Gen./Timber/Tires	10.7.82
8	Duchess	Barber	Bagged Barley	1.7.82
9	Asia Itho	S.F.T.C.	Conts/Steel/Wood	5.7.82
10	Jang Mi	Star	Bagged Barley	9.7.82
11	Bore Universal	A.E.T.	General	11.7.82
12	Nadesda Obakhova	Roloco	Bulk Cement	8.7.82
13	Odyssia	Alasab	Bulk Cement	24.6.82
14	Kapetan Trader	Atzar	Reefed Gen.	2.7.82
15	Reefed Queen	Kanoo	Conts/Gen./Trucks	10.7.82
16	Ibn Zuhri	Alasab	Bagged Barley/Wheat	24.6.82
17	Amalidep	Kanoo	General	4.7.82
18	Kavo Peristia	Kanoo	Conts/Steel/Gen.	11.7.82
19	Al Farwanah	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Durra	10.6.82
20	Sefina-e-Barkat	O.C.E.	Lamb	29.6.82
21	Roman Reefers	M.T.A.	Reefed	7.7.82
22	Worabon	S.E.A.	Steel	7.7.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 9TH SHAWWAL 1402 / 29TH JULY 1982

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Ship	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1	Katori Maru	Gulf	Steel Pipes	8.7.82
2	Tacoma City	Shobokshi	Steel/Gen.	5.7.82
3	Aegle Herolic	UEP	Steel/Gen.	9.7.82
4	Tres Orion	AET	Steel Bar	8.7.82
5	Resurgence Express	Barber	General	7.7.82
6	Tai Tung	S.E.A.	Loading Urea	9.7.82
7	Aron Kernal	Kanoo	Gen./Steel	7.7.82
8	Ibn Malik	Gosabli	Conts/Ro Ro	11.7.82
9	Costa Arabic	Shobokshi	Steel/Pipes	10.7.82
10	Cape Amhem	Kanoo	Steel	7.7.82
11	Camphor	Shobokshi	Steel/Gen.	10.7.82
12	Virginia	Kanoo	General	8.7.82
13	Kirmahige Maru	Shobokshi	General	8.7.82
14	Manila Progress	Gulf	General	11.7.82
15	Euroasia	SMC	Gen./Steel	6.7.82
16	Asia Esho	Gulf	General	7.7.82
17	Halla Partner	Gosabli	General	7.7.82
18	Alkyonia	OCE	General	6.7.82
19	Union Yarro	UEP	Steel	11.7.82
20	Pacific Leader	Alasab	Containers	11.7.82
21	Pacific Express	Kanoo	Loading Conts.	11.7.82
22	Discovery Bay	UEP	Steel Products	10.7.82
23	Totan Maru	Alasab	General	6.7.82
24	Indian Goodwill	OCE	Frozen Products	11.7.82
25	Asama Maru			

Banco Ambrosiano chief, aide dismissed

MILAN, July 29 (R) — Roberto Rosone, managing director of Banco Ambrosiano, said he received notice of dismissal from the three state — appointed commissioners running the bank, but he intends to stay at his post.

Rosone, speaking to Italian news agency Ansa, was commenting on a report in weekly magazine *L'Europeo* which said both he and joint general manager Filippo Leoni received dismissal letters. *L'Europeo* said Leoni agreed to leave his post, but Rosone intends to stay on.

"Certainly it is true, but unlike the other person who has left I am still here... my contract gives me the right to 12 months notice," Rosone said.

Meanwhile, creditors of Banco

Ambrosiano holdings, the Luxembourg subsidiary of the troubled Italian Ambrosiano opened talks here Thursday.

The meeting is being attended by one of the three commissioners appointed by the Italian central bank to cope with the complex problems left by Roberto Calvi, the president of the bank who was found dead in London in mysterious circumstances last month.

The meeting follows the decision by the British Midland and National Westminster banks to declare Ambrosiano holdings in default on a total of some \$200 million worth of syndicated loans.

The creditors were expected to put pressure on the Italian authorities to guarantee repayment so as to avoid a dangerous crisis of confidence on the European capital markets.

Romania granted debt moratorium

PARIS, July 29 (AFP) — Romania has obtained a substantial rescheduling of its debts to 15 Western governments following several months of discreet negotiations, the informal banking body "Club of Paris" has announced here.

Informed sources said later that about \$500 million due for payment by Budapest this year would be rescheduled over six and a half years.

Romania owes about \$11 billion to public and private creditors in the West, and is due in principle to repay some \$600 million to members of the club this year.

The agreement was reached between Romania's Economy Minister Petre Giga and representatives of the 15 creditor countries, who will now recommend its that it be

formally approved by their governments.

The Club of Paris said the members had shown themselves sympathetic to Romania's financial and economic recovery program, which is backed by the International Monetary Fund.

In another unrelated development U.S. banks that loaned money to Poland have approved a proposal to provide Warsaw with short-term trade credits if the country pays all interest due to them in 1982, banking sources have said.

They added that no formal vote was taken at a meeting of the U.S. banks Tuesday, but the general consensus was in favor of a proposal put forward by a committee set up by the banks to coordinate their approach to the problem of Polish debts.

Islamic states chip in to gain reinsurance foothold

DACCA, July 29 (Dephnews) — The Islamic world, composed of some of the world's richest as well as the poorest nations, is coming together through joint ventures designed to help each other's development.

Their latest cooperative venture is the Islamic Reinsurance Corporation (IRC), which was launched during the three-day conference here last April of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). The corporation will have an authorized capital of \$200 million. \$50 million of which has been paid up.

Under the agreement, each of the 42 OIC member-states will have a controlling share in the IRC. Membership in the governing body would be drawn from each of the participating countries.

Initially, 10 percent of all treaty business of the OIC states would be handled by IRC. This will assure the corporation of adequate business in the critical stages of its operation, while it prepares for bigger transactions ahead.

The IRC corporate rules have yet to be formulated, but an experts group has been formed to tackle this problem expeditiously. A conference spokesman said that offhand, the IRC would function along the

lines of a multinational corporation and will be open to all OIC member countries.

The IRC works along the concept of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries being promoted by the United Nations Development Program. No decision has yet been reached on the location of the IRC headquarters, but subscription to the corporation has already been fixed at \$100,000 each.

The IRC is an outgrowth of the Islamic countries' growing resentment of the stranglehold by Western companies on their reinsurance business. Until now, foreign insurance companies dominate the business, leaving only the "crumbs" of the trade to the domestic insurance groups.

A common complaint among Islamic countries is that the foreign-owned firms cater only to their interests and that of the ruling powers to the detriment of national development.

To maintain their monopoly on the business, foreign insurance companies have allegedly thwarted the development of their local counterparts by denying them the managerial expertise and other forms of assistance needed for their growth.

Living under the shadow of the foreign companies, Islamic firms have been limited

to transacting low to non-risk business. Under this situation, Islamic countries are denied urgently needed development funds generated by the insurance and reinsurance companies because their profits are repatriated to their mother companies, an IRC organizer said.

At present, the structure of the insurance and reinsurance industry in Islamic countries can be categorized into four: state-owned, privately-owned, direct insurance and indirect insurance.

There are Islamic countries which have set up government-run insurance companies acting as sole insurer of all domestic business. In these countries, all insurance requirements are handled by the monopoly, and all insurance needs that exceed its capacity to handle are reinsured abroad through the monopoly.

In Islamic countries which have two more state insurance companies, the scope of a company is clearly defined in such a way that one takes care of life insurance and the other non-life.

There are also Islamic countries which have many privately-owned insurance companies in operation. In these countries, private insurance firms operate under the direct supervision of the state which enjoys

a compulsory share of all their business transactions.

There are also Islamic countries whose domestic insurance companies act only as agents for foreign insurance firms. These companies look for business for their overseas clients. On the other hand, there are Islamic countries which have no domestic insurance capabilities, relying solely on foreign insurers and reinsurers.

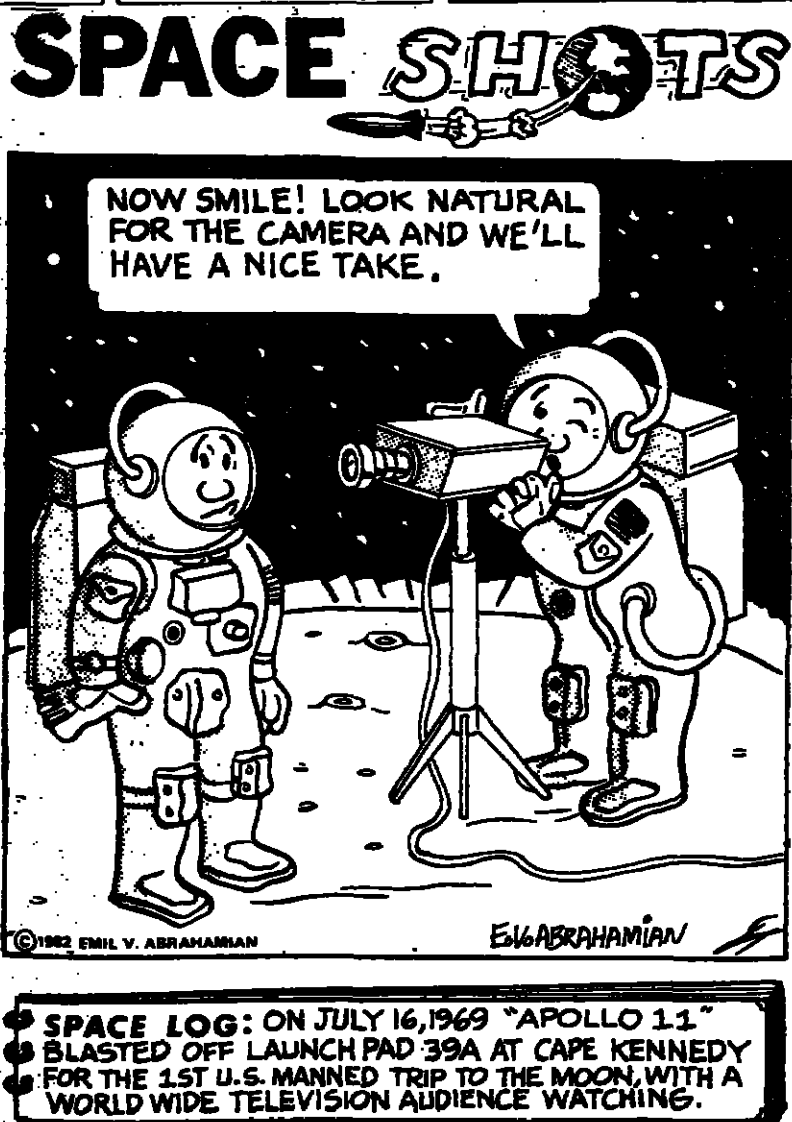
A problem common to Islamic insurance companies is lack of capacity to handle large insurance reinsurance business. This situation inevitably forces Islamic firms to cede prime business to foreign companies.

In recent years, however, Islamic firms have been building up their capacities to protect their business portfolios from going into foreign hands.

Western insurance companies are generally wary of high-risk insurance business in developing countries. Aware of their economic clout, many of these foreign companies have proved to the Islamic countries to be difficult to do business with.

They imposed arbitrary conditions, and charge incredibly high rates to the prejudice of developing countries. But the developing countries have no choice.

All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.



I CHANGED MY MIND TO GO TO THE ZOO GOON AFTER I SAW YOU!

arab news Calendar

FRIDAY	TV Programs	Radio Jeddah	Radio Riyadh	Franchise Langue
8:30 Opening	6:10 Baccarat: Galathea	Jeddah MW 1485 KHz	Riyadh AM 1224 KHz	Franchise Langue
9:00 Quran	6:15 Super Soccer Part 1	FM 98 MHz	FM 98 MHz	
The Friday Canon	7:00 Start to Start	SW 11,855 MHz	MW 245.30 Meters	
Children's Series	7:50 To the Minor Bowl			
Arabic Series	8:27 Movie of the Week			
Family Program	8:30 Local Live Program			
Religious Program	8:35 Local Live Program			
Quran	8:40 Big Food and the Wide Boys			
Friday Prayer Live	8:45 Quran			
Local Program	8:50 Quran			
Men and Women	8:55 Quran			
Religious Talk	9:00 Quran			
Worldly World News	9:05 Quran			
Selamoun Imam	9:10 Quran			
Children's Program	9:15 Quran			
Cartoons	9:20 Quran			
Wild Life	9:25 Quran			
Religious Talk	9:30 Quran			
English News	9:35 Quran			
Arabic Series	9:40 Quran			
Arabic Series	9:45 Quran			
Wild Arabic Series	9:50 Quran			
Brief Football Program	9:55 Quran			
Comic Comedy	10:00 Quran			
Songs	10:05 Quran			
Dhahran	Bahrain Channel 55			
1:30 NBA Basketball/76.	6:00 Program Preview			
Eat Up Stars	6:05 Big Blue Marble			
2:00 Pro Bowlers Tour/2	6:30 George			
13/6C	7:00 News			
3:41 Children's Show/	7:30 Different Strokes/TV			
Cartoons	Magazine			
3:49 Movie Matthew/Rocky	8:00 Giff			
Mountain Range	8:40 Wild Wild West			
5:19 All Creatures Great	9:25 Redford Film, followed by			
and Small/Horse Sense	News Summary			
	DUBAI Channel 10			
	2:00 Holy Quran			
	3:30 Religious Talk			
	4:00 Cartoons			
	4:30 Arabic Series			
	5:00 Arabic Drama			
	5:30 World News			
	6:00 Religious Talk			
	6:30 World News			
	7:00 Quran			
	7:30 The Quran Explained			
	8:00 Arabic Drama			
	8:30 World News			
	9:00 Light On Incidents			
	11:30 Daily Religious Series			
	DUBAI Channel 33			
	7:00 Holy Quran			
	7:30 Exploring Islam			
	8:15 Cartoons			
	7:25 Childrens Film			
	7:45 The Muppet Show			
	8:05 Local News			
	8:10 Candid Camera			
	8:35 The Contender			
	9:00 Monomobile & Woe			
	10:00 World News			
	10:30 News Panorama			
	11:40 The Old Fox			
	12:30 News Summary			
	1:00 Link Ch. 10			
	QATAR			
	6:00 Quran			
	6:15 Religious Talk			
	6:30 Cartoons			
	6:45 Sports			
	7:00 Bad Rogers			
	7:30 Comedy			
	9:00 News			

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International

Relaxation a right step but not enough

NATO policy on Poland stays

BRUSSELS, July 29 (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) said Thursday that recent Polish steps to ease martial law were a move in the right direction but were not enough to make the Western alliance change its policies toward Warsaw.

Measures announced this month by the Polish government for easing martial law fell short of NATO's requirements for changing its policies but were "a movement in the right direction," a NATO spokesman said.

Quoting a text agreed Wednesday at a meeting of the 16 alliance ambassadors forming the NATO council, the spokesman said the steps "fall short of fulfilling the declared intentions of the Polish leadership and the three criteria set out by the alliance on Jan. 11, 1982."

NATO foreign ministers said then normal relations with Poland could only resume when martial law was ended, all detainees were released and a dialogue between the church, the state and a free trade union movement re-established.

Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski announced last week that martial law could be ended by the end of this year but would be replaced by special government powers to ensure national stability.

The NATO spokesman said the allies "deplored the continuation of martial law and urged that it be ended soon. They deeply regretted the absence of any meaningful

dialogue with the church and with Solidarity," he quoted the text as saying.

"The allies continue to urge the Polish government to honor its undertaking to re-establish civil liberties and the process of reform and to permit the revival of a genuinely free trade union movement."

NATO diplomats said it was the most exhaustive alliance comment on the situation in Poland since the NATO statement of Jan. 11 and was conceived to encourage the Polish government toward further moderation of its policies.

NATO imposed sanctions on Poland soon after the martial law declaration in December, including suspension of future commercial credits until its three conditions for change had been met.

President Reagan has also cited martial law in Poland as the main reason for his controversial decision to ban U.S. equipment and technology for a planned Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

The NATO statement said alliance policies would be kept under review. "The steps taken represent a movement in the right direction, but much will depend on how all the steps announced are implemented," the spokesman said.

NATO welcomed Gen. Jaruzelski's announcement that more than 1,200 detainees — about two-thirds of those held — would be released. But it said a significant

number were still being detained and renewed its appeal for their release. Among about 600 persons still held are the leader of the suspended Solidarity free trade union, Lech Walesa, and most of its other senior figures.

Polish authorities said in Warsaw they have completed the release of more than 1,200 political internees. The sources said about a dozen people who were being freed on parole refused to leave their camps, demanding they be given an unconditional release, but the release of the rest of the 1,227 internees had been completed.

The release was announced as part of a package of concessions by the martial law rulers to coincide with Poland's National Day last Thursday. Gen. Jaruzelski said all women would be freed.

Jerzy Ozdowski, vice president of the Polish parliament, has said that Walesa was unlikely to be released in the near future. Walesa is held in a government hunting lodge close to the Soviet frontier. Sources close to his family said his wife, Danuta, and their seven children, who have been visiting him since late June, were due to return to their Gdansk home Monday.

The official news agency PAP reported that a fugitive union official had given himself up to the authorities and been allowed home.

'Mindless, shopworn cliches'

U.S. rejects French attack on media

MEXICO CITY, July 29 (R) — The United States has rejected French complaints that the American media endangered the national cultures of other countries, an apparent reference to the international popularity of U.S. television shows, movies and publications.

Allen Weinstein, a U.S. delegate to a 120-nation conference on cultural affairs being held here, told reporters Wednesday that French Cultural Minister Jack Lang was expressing "only mindless, shopworn cliches" when he had accused America and its media of "intellectual imperialism." The United States was not imperialist because it

had no troops occupying other countries and did not threaten any nation, Weinstein said. Immigrant cultures flourished in the United States, he added.

The argument surprised delegates from other Western countries. They had expected leftist-ruled developing nations, and not an ally of Washington, to criticize the United States at the conference being held by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Lang told the conference Tuesday that "we must take important steps in order to preserve national identities" from transnational

companies and later told reporters that he had been referring to U.S. firms. He also said in his speech that their "dangerous grasp on the worldwide economy will reach the point of unchecked consciousness if allowed to go unchecked."

Weinstein said the United States did not control the globe's economy and reminded Lang that France exported culture and harbored flourishing multinational firms. U.S. officials had invited France to an open debate on the matter and the French were considering the offer, he said.

Actor Charlton Heston, star of the epic *Ben Hur*, bitterly attacked Lang as "misguided and naive" for criticism aimed at the United States. Heston is a member of the U.S. delegation.

Lang did not name the United States when he said that some powerful nations were inspired these days by "no other ethic than profits." He added that "a country that misuses its power is on the road to decline."

Heston told delegates: "The French minister seems to have wanted to politicize the conference with something I think is misguided and naive... His implications that the United States is somehow engaged in a scheme to export its culture on a planned basis is so naive as to be laughable. We all need governments in our lives. I suppose we even need ministers of culture, but I promise you they don't help the artist at all."

Heston said it was "ridiculous" to think that this UNESCO conference could "ensure the proper world planning of culture." Cuba also accused the United States of cultural imperialism when it told the conference that 70 percent of the television programs and news agency reports used in Latin America were of U.S. origin.

Soviet bloc and Arab delegations, meanwhile, have made Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its treatment of Palestinians a major theme of the meeting which began Monday and ends Aug. 6.

Court decision to affect hostages

HARARE, July 29 (AFP) — A landmark decision by the Zimbabwe Supreme Court Thursday will force the government to make an agonizing legal choice that could affect the fate of the six foreign tourists kidnapped last week by renegade guerrillas.

Chief Justice John Fieldsend ruled that two brothers from a white farming family, Noel and Alan York, had been illegally detained since May under Zimbabwe's 17-year-old state of emergency, and they walked out of court free men.

Now the way is clear for lawyers for Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku — former chiefs of minority leader Joshua Nkomo's wartime guerrilla army — to press for their release from detention on the same grounds.

There lies the dilemma for the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Whatever decision it takes about Dabengwa and Li-Gen. Masuku, the deputy commander of the national army, is likely to be taken by the kidnappers as an answer to their chief demand — that the two men and other jailed Nkomo ex-guerrillas be freed.

The abductors, who identified themselves in a ransom note as former Nkomo insurgents, have given the authorities until Friday to meet their demands. Otherwise they say they will kill the tourists, two Americans, two Britons and two Australians.

Meanwhile eleven persons have been detained in connection with an attack on Zimbabwe's Air Force last weekend, security sources said.



DANGLING: Part of a crane atop the Continental Illinois Center dangles precariously 43 stories above near Madison Avenue, New York, Wednesday. The crane fell onto its side sending debris crashing down the street, killing one person and injuring three others.

Understands concern over Cambodia

Viets 'tired' of hostility

BANGKOK, July 29 (Agencies) — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told his Thai counterpart Sithi Sawetasilai that Vietnam is tired of confrontation and "fully understands" concern about its military presence in Cambodia, the Thai foreign minister said at a news conference here Thursday.

Sithi said Thach, on the last stage of a four-nation tour of non-Communist Southeast Asian states, had stressed during their two-hour meeting that Vietnam did not wish to see regional hostility.

Vietnam had experienced "confrontation" in the three years since it sent its troops into Cambodia to depose the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge government and was anxious to ease tension, he quoted Thach as saying.

Sithi said Thach expressed a willingness to invite to Vietnam an ad hoc United Nations panel seeking a Cambodian settlement. If confirmed, such a gesture would be a break with past Vietnamese policy which had always rejected U.N. interference because the world body continued to recognize the deposed Khmer Rouge government.

Thach had agreed in principle to hold talks on a personal basis with the head of the ad hoc committee, Ambassador Massa Sarre of Senegal, who is now in Thailand, Sithi said.

Trial ceasefire set in Namibia

JOHANNESBURG, July 29 (Agencies) — A trial ceasefire in the bush war in Southwest Africa will be declared Aug. 15, with the seven-month independence process to start Sept. 15, Foreign Minister P. Botha has told political leaders in the territory.

Andreas Shipanga, leader of the SWAPO Democrats Party, said Botha said South Africa wanted the ceasefire to start Aug. 15 but it could be delayed if other parties were not ready. South African radio confirmed the report. If the formal election process begins in September, elections would be held in March.

Shipanga, whose party is made up of people who split from the Southwest Africa People's Organization, also said Botha told local leaders his government wants the election process to start Sept. 15. Shipanga was reached by telephone in the capital of Windhoek.

Shipanga said Botha told the parties in the South African-ruled territory, also known as Namibia, that the discovery of a plan by guerrillas of the Southwest African People's Organization to kill leaders of political parties in the territory would not delay implementation of the ceasefire.

SWAPO, operating from neighboring Marxist-ruled Angola, has been fighting South Africa for 16 years for control of Southwest Africa. Dr. Kenneth Abrahams of the Namibia Independence Front Party said the idea was for hostilities to cease before the implementation of a formal truce supervised by a United Nations' force. The force also would monitor independence elections.

South Africa says all foreign troops must be out of Angola before elections can be held.

He said the Thai Foreign Ministry would do its best to set up such a meeting. Both Sarre and Thach are due to leave Thailand Friday. Sithi said it was understood in his talks with Thach that there could be no overnight solution to the Cambodian problem and that further consultations would be required.

Previously, Hanoi had maintained that the presence of more than 150,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia was a purely bilateral matter involving it and the handpicked government it installed in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

Thach told the Thai leaders that Hanoi's decision to withdraw a significant number of its troops from Kampuchea this month resulted from its understanding of Thai concern over Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Kampuchea border. A total withdrawal would be made if Communist China agreed to talk to Vietnam and sign a no-war pact. Thai spokesman quoted him as saying.

Sithi said he urged Thach not to disregard Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the coalition government formed to force a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The coalition is backed by Thailand and its allies.

He said Prince Sihanouk was a former friend of Vietnam and deserved a hearing, a statement interpreted by diplomats in Bangkok as an attempt to encourage talks between the non-Communist element of the coalition and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, about 600 banner-waving demonstrators rallied peacefully outside the Vietnamese Embassy here Thursday in protest at the visit of Vietnamese foreign minister. The protesters attempted to deliver to Thach a letter denouncing the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Someone inside the embassy gate finally took the message, but threw it back a few minutes later, one eyewitness reported.

India, U.S. stress 'common interests'

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, bidding for improved relations with the United States, told President Ronald Reagan Thursday that despite India's close ties with the Soviet Union "one friendship does not come in the way of another."

Reagan said that differences in approach between the United States and India should not obscure their common goals and interests and "the rediscovery of how important we are to one another."

In strikingly conciliatory statements following a long diplomatic chill, both Reagan and the 64-year-old Indian prime minister stressed the common ground between the two countries. Mrs. Gandhi's U.S. visit that began Tuesday in New York is her first to the United States since 1971.

Reagan welcomed Mrs. Gandhi to the White House in a traditional ceremony of marching bands, herald trumpets, waving banners and a 19-gun salute due Mrs. Gandhi as a head of government. They then posed before photographers, television cameramen in the president's office and launched their formal talks.

"Mrs. Gandhi, we recognize that there have been differences between our two countries," Reagan said in his welcoming remarks.

But he said both India and the United States are "strong, proud, and independent nations guided by own perceptions of our national interests. We both desire the peace and stability of the Indian Ocean area and an early end to the occupation of Afghanistan," he said.

He said both seek "an equitable peace in the Middle East" and "an honorable settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict."

The Indian prime minister, trying to walk a middle road between Moscow and Washington, is seeking to dispel U.S. worries that her foreign policy tilts heavily toward the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Gandhi called her visit to Washington "an adventure in search of understanding and friendship."

Relations between India and the United States have been strained in recent years by India's ties with the Soviet Union. India considers itself a nonaligned nation.

New Zealand's spring drying up

WELLINGTON, July 29 (AFP) — An unexplained crisis has suddenly hit New Zealand's famous tourist attraction, the Rotorua geothermal region of spouting hot water geysers, boiling mud pools and scalding hot water rivers.

In the past 24 hours, the massive hot mineral water flow from the region's largest spring, which has filled huge communal baths daily for the last 60 years, has slowed literally to a trickle. The baths, used by hundreds of tourists and residents every day, stood almost empty Thursday.

New Zealand scientists and leading developers of geothermal technology could give no immediate explanation for such a sudden decline in geothermal activity. Government geologist Ted Lloyd called for "immediate and drastic action" to save what he called "the ebbing geothermal water flow" of the region.

The Whakarewareware thermal area attracts up to 300,000 tourists annually and is the base for a multimillion dollar tourism industry. The area, fed by underground thermal activity from nearby volcanoes, is also widely exploited for its energy.

Nepal king in Tibet

PEKING, July 29 (AP) — King Birendra of Nepal arrived Thursday in Communist China's Tibet region after talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the northwest Chinese city of Lanzhou, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Swedes spot alien subs

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 29 (AP) — Swedish Coast Guard ships and a helicopter were searching near a military area Thursday after a report that two unidentified submarines had been seen, police said.

The submarines were spotted by three youngsters in a boat who said they saw two conning-towers shortly before 1 p.m. Thursday (23.00 GMT Wednesday), a police spokesman in Norrtälje, just north of here said.

Defense staff spokesman Waldemar Wilke confirmed that two Coast Guard vessels and a helicopter were engaged in the search early Thursday. The defense staff keeps track of its own submarines and was taking the report seriously, he said.

Wilke said the area, just north of Furusund in the Stockholm northern archipelago was militarily sensitive.

On Oct. 27, 1981, a Soviet Whiskey-class sub ran aground off Sweden's main Baltic

defense post in southeastern Karlskrona archipelago. The sub stayed beached off Karlskrona for ten days before it was towed out of the military protection zone into international waters.

The Soviets said the vessel violated Swedish territorial waters due to navigational errors. In a protest to Moscow Sweden dismissed the claim and charged the sub with carrying out "illegal activities."

Last month, several witnesses said they saw submarines in the Baltic, but Coast Guards failed to locate any foreign vessel.

Sweden is said to be developing new arms including magnetic minibombs to deter foreign spy submarines from operating in its territorial waters.

It is also considering new laws to allow Coast Guards to stop and search foreign submarines instead of allowing them to claim the extra-territoriality formally granted to warships.

Violence erupts in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, England July 29 (AP) — Ramping black and white youths set fire to an empty apartment building and stoned police and firemen in new violence in Liverpool's troubled Toxteth area, police said Thursday. No injuries were reported.

The disturbances erupted Wednesday after a memorial service for a 23-year-old crippled man who was fatally injured when run over by a police car during riots in the port city in northwest England one year ago.

Within hours of the wreath-laying ceremony, about 30 youths began throwing rocks at passing cars, including one occupied by a British television crew, police said.

They said stolen cars were driven through the streets at high speeds, and youths wearing

masks stoned police vans and set fire to a car near a school.

Later a vacant five-story apartment building due for renovation was set on fire, and about 200 youths gathered at the scene. About seven or eight stoned firemen trying to put out the flames, said Police Inspector Kenneth Milne. Four persons were arrested, said Milne.

The trouble came two days after about 20 youths set a car on fire and stoned police and firemen in Toxteth. Milne said police did not think the incidents were racially motivated, noting both black youths and white youths were involved.

He said the disturbances were "in no way comparable" to the fierce street battles that broke out in Toxteth last summer.

Early Australian election unlikely

CANBERRA, July 29 (AFP) — Speculation about an early general election in Australia, sparked by a disruptive leadership fight in the Australian labor opposition two weeks ago, has been dampened by new opinion polls.

Despite reports that Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser could end up profiting from opposition disarray, the latest polls show that the re-elected leader of the Laborites, Bill Hayden, has risen to 51 percent in two weeks. This is ahead of the Liberal prime minister who has risen one percent to 40 percent. His disapproval rating also increased one percent to 47 percent in a public opinion poll conducted by Sydney's *Bulletin* magazine.

The possibility of a snap election arises from a deadlock between the Senate, which has delayed legislation, and the House of Representatives. This could give Fraser an excuse under the constitution to recommend a double dissolution a year ahead of the normal 1983 election date.

But the swearing-in Thursday of a new governor-general, Sir Ninian Stephen, a distinguished constitutional lawyer and judge, also raised grave doubts about an automatic

dissolution, unless Fraser could prove parliament had become unworkable. Legislation delayed by the Senate has not been described as vital by the government, and the Senate claims that it is only seeking amendments.

The latest poll meanwhile showed that Hayden's popularity has risen by seven percent in the two weeks since he turned back former union leader Bob Hawke's challenge for the Labor leadership.

It was the best result for Hayden in more than a year. Among those questioned who claimed to be Labor voters, the approval rate rose to 57 percent, up eight percent in two weeks.

Half of the supporters of the government Liberal-Country Party coalition approved of Hayden as Labor leader — good news for opposition members because the Morgan Gallup Poll is regarded as the most reliable and a rise among Liberal-Country voters suggests popularity among swinging voters.

Significantly, the deputy leader and treasurer of the Liberal Party, John Howard, was quoted by the Sydney *Morning Herald* Thursday as saying "that he and a number of other ministers believe the government should run its full term."

	Min	Max		Min	Max
	C	F		C	F
Amsterdam	15	59	24	75	clear
Atlanta	23	73	34	93	clear
Bahrein	32	90	39	102	clear
Bangkok	28	82	32	90	clear
Bombay	21	70	27	81	clear
Buenos Aires	13	55	26	79	clear
Calcutta	12	54	24	75	clear
Caracas	7	45	16	61	clear
Chicago	21	70	33	91	clear
Copenhagen	15	59	27	81	clear
Frankfurt	17	63	17	63	rain
Geneva	10	50	21	70	clear
Hankow	11	52	18	64	cloudy
Hong Kong	29	84	35	95	clear
Honolulu	22	72	32	90	cloudy
Jakarta	24	75	32	90	clear
Kuala Lumpur	20	68	33	91	clear
London	13	55	23	73	clear
Los Angeles	20	68	29	84	clear
Madrid	16	61	29	84	clear
Manila	23	73	29	84	rain
Mexico City	12	54	25	77	cloudy
Miami	24	75	33	91	cloudy
Moscow	14	57	20	68	cloudy
New Delhi	13	55	24	75	cloudy
New York	16	61	32	90	cloudy
Niagara	24	75	32	90	clear
Oahu	15	59	28	82	clear
Paris	13	55	24	75	cloudy
Peking	23	73	31	88	clear
Perth	8	46	11	52	clear
Rio de Janeiro	13	55	31	88	clear
Rome	18	64	29	84	clear
San Francisco	19	66	24	75	clear
Seoul	20	68	27	81	cloudy
Singapore	26	79	31	88	clear
Stockholm	14	57	19	66	clear
Sydney	10	50	14	57	clear
Taipei	23	73	28	82	rain
Tokyo	23	73	28	82	cloudy
Toronto	16	61	23	73	cloudy
Vancouver	17	63	24	75	cloudy
Vienna	15	59	19	66	clear